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# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 257.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

## SOIREE.

### BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

**A SOIREE**, introductory to the Winter Operations of the Association, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 7th. Further particulars will be announced.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
Offices: 4, Crescent, Blackfriars.

## CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.

**THE SECOND PART** of the COURSE on "THE SACRAMENTS," will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of Manchester, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, commencing on Tuesday, October 22, and to be continued on succeeding Friday and Tuesday evenings, at half-past six o'clock precisely.—Admission Free. Copies of the Syllabus may be obtained at the Library, or from Messrs. Jackson & Walford, St. Paul's-churchyard.

## WALTHAMSTOW MISSION SCHOOL.

**A FANCY SALE** will be held in the MANOR ROOMS, HACKNEY, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, OCTOBER the 19th, 21st, and 22nd. Doors open from Twelve till Eight o'clock. Admission One Shilling. Tickets at the London and Baptist Mission Houses, the usual Booksellers, and at the doors.  
Trains run from Fenchurch-street every fifteen minutes.

## LONDON DISTRICT UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

**A COURSE OF SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES** is now being delivered at the UNITARIAN CHAPEL, STAMFORD-STREET, BLACKFRIARS. Divine Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

Sunday, Oct. 20.—"Jesus Christ our Teacher, our Exemplar, and our Brother." Rev. JOHN WRIGHT, Maccofield.  
Sunday, Oct. 27.—"The Mission of Jesus Christ the highest proof of God's Love to Man." Rev. J. A. BRIGGS, Bessell's Green.  
Sunday, Nov. 3.—"Jesus the Son of God."—Nov. 10.—"Jesus the Son of Man." Rev. Dr. CROXWELL, Stoke Newington Green.

Sunday, Nov. 17.—"Jesus the Saviour." Rev. Dr. HARRISON, Edna-road, Brighton.  
Sunday, Nov. 24.—"Creeds and Catechisms." Rev. W. MACCALL.

Sunday, Dec. 1.—"The claims of Unitarian Christianity to the serious and candid attention of the religious public." Rev. J. O. SQUIER, Deptford.  
Sunday, Dec. 8.—"Unitarian Christianity and Social Evils." Rev. Dr. BADLER, Hampstead.

**WEEK-DAY COURSE** at the SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION, BOROUGH-ROAD.  
Thursday, Oct. 17.—"Regeneration." Rev. J. BOUCHER. Commence at Eight o'clock.

London, Sept. 1850.

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## CHARLOTTE-STREET SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

**THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS** on behalf of this Institution will be preached in the WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION CHAPEL, CHARLOTTE-STREET, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, on Sunday, October 20th, 1850. That in the Morning, at Eleven o'clock, by the Rev. ROBERT ECKERT; and that in the Evening, at quarter-past Six o'clock, by Mr. EDWARD MIALI, editor of the *Nonconformist*.

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15, Sydney-place, City-road.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen.—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warriek Brothers.

MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen.—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS STONE.

To Messrs. Warriek, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept. 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warriek Brothers.

JOSEPH GIBBS.

3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen.—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warriek, Garlick-hill.

F. FRANKS.

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRIEK BROTHERS, London; and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 14d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the

ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBES.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD CHAINS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

## BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES.—

The same Movements in Silver Cases, £2 15s., at the Manufactory, 16 and 63, CORNHILL.

A Large and Beautiful Stock can be selected from, with highly-finished movements, Four Holes Jewelled, Rich Gold Dials, and every improvement.

Benson's Patent Detached Lever Watches, Jewelled in four holes, rich Gold Dials, Double-backed Gold Cases, and to mark the seconds, and every other improvement.

Ditto, ditto, in Silver Cases, Silver or Enamelled Dials 3 10 0

Or the above Watches can be had in Hunting Cases, for the extra charge of 15s. and two guineas, gold and silver respectively.

The proprietors beg respectfully to inform the public, that in consequence of the large profits usually charged upon Watches they have been induced to manufacture their entire stock; and the immense number sold enables them GREATLY TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES.

A written warranty given with every Watch for two years, and sent, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, upon receipt of a Post-office banker's order.

A splendid stock of fine Gold Chains at their weight for Sovereigns, among which should be noticed the Greek Pattern Guard Chain, which combines the strength of the curb with great elegance of form, and is recommended for general wear.

A Gold Watch, with all the latest improvements—that is, Gold Dial, Jewelled in Four Holes, Maintaining Power, Double-backed Cases, &c., with Fine Gold Chain, fitted complete in Morocco Case, adapted for a present, price Seven Guineas.

## WATCHES MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

## IMPORTANT SANITARY INVENTION.

## C. MARSDEN'S PATENT ROTARY

EFFLUVIA TRAP has been pronounced by the most scientific men of the present day to be the most simple and effectual Trap ever brought before their notice. For WATER CLOSETS, HOUSE DRAINS, &c., it is incomparable, entirely preventing the escape of all noxious gases, and the simplicity of its construction precludes the possibility of its becoming clogged or stopped up, by which it surpasses all others in durability and consequent economy. The prices are moderate, bringing it within the reach of all. C. Marsden, Manufacturer and Patentee, Waterloo House, Kingsland-road (near the Bridge) and London.

## RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

## IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"In every case of rupture we have found Dr. Barker's remedy entirely successful, and earnestly invite the attention of our readers to it."—*Surgical Times*.

DR. BARKER'S REMEDY has been entirely successful in curing many thousands of cases of Single and Double Ruptures, of every variety; and has long been recognised by the whole of the medical profession as the only remedy ever discovered for this alarming complaint.

All sufferers are earnestly invited to write, or pay Dr. Barker a visit, as in every case he guarantees a cure by his peculiar mode of treatment. The remedy is equally applicable to male or female of any age, and is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.

Sent post free, on receipt of 6s. 6d., by Post Office Order, Cash, or Postage Stamps, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London, where he may be consulted daily, from 10 till 1, morning, and 5 till 8 evening; Sundays, 10 till 1 only. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office. Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. BARKER will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

Dr. BARKER wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his mode of treating Ruptures is known only by himself, and that his remedy can only be procured direct from the establishment, as above.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 257.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### PRO AND CON.

#### IX.—ALL-CONQUERING TRUTH.

"Don't be alarmed—I will confront him, subdue him, disarm him," was the calm utterance of a quiet-looking, but resolute man, to a number of terrified bystanders, who had been discussing, with far more earnestness than sagacity, how to secure an escaped maniac, who, knife in hand, and in imaginary triumph, paced up and down an adjacent garden. Surprise, having in it a shade or two of horror, fairly startled the whole company. And no wonder! Backwards and forwards along the sole narrow pathway strode the madman with preternatural energy, with a fiery glare in his restless, rolling eyes, acting like a beacon to warn off every assailant. Scarcely could he be said to be clad, so little clothing had he left upon his body—and one might see, in the definite outline and the full tension of his muscles, that, while the fit was on him, seven men might find it hard to master him. He grasped a weapon; and, often pausing to brandish it aloft, he gave significant tokens that it would fall in with his humour to sheath it in the body of the first who should approach him. How, then, was that quiet-looking but resolute man to make good his boast? "You cannot be very strong," remarked one; "You are unarmed," observed another; "Madness will not listen to reason," said a third—to which the quiet-looking man answered not, but simply smiled. Whilst the maniac's back was towards him, he gently opened the door, stepped noiselessly into the garden, and shut himself in. When the crazed creature turned and saw him he uttered a malignant yell, raised his weapon, and paused a second or two, as if to gather up his exuberant strength. The quiet-looking man slowly, but without faltering, advanced, keeping, however, his eye steadfastly fixed upon that of the lunatic. Just for a moment, but only a moment, the latter indicated, by attitude and motion, an intention of rushing upon his supposed foe, and plunging the knife into his bosom. But he stirred not—and as the man before him calmly walked towards him, one might see that something stronger than himself had got possession of him. Terror took the place of rage, and shrinking back until the wall intercepted his further retreat, he cowered down, suffered himself to be disarmed, and was led away as peaceably as a child by its nurse. This victory, and all such, for they are by no means uncommon, was achieved by the eye alone. The penetrating gaze of the quiet-looking man was the sole weapon by which he tamed insanity in its fiercest mood.

We have all heard something of the "force of truth." He must be the most unobservant of simpletons who disbelieves it. Reason teaches it—religion is based upon it—a world-wide experience confirms it. Truth is the glance of the eye of God. Men in a state of unreason dare not confront it. It goes right down into their inmost souls and unnerves them—asserts a mastery over them. Face it for long they cannot, nor meet that glance with a defiant glance of their own. They

fear to be left alone with it, conscious as they are of their relative weakness. If we do not more marvel with it than we do, it is because we dim its clear lustre by our conventionalities. We are all of us more or less sceptical of its subduing power—and all seek to arm it with weapons unsuited to its nature—wit, learning, logic, eloquence, mere straws which human perversity, like Leviathan, can afford to laugh at. A truth to trust in, and simple trust in truth—we have here the elements of kingship over man's will. He who has these may smile at all opposition. The difficulties which selfishness and folly pile up in the way of such an one are but as rugged battlements of ice against a southern breeze. They are not scaled—they are not hewn down—they are not breached until a practicable way through them has been made—but they slowly melt away, and silently disappear. It is true in every sense, as well as in the highest, that "the kingdom of God cometh not with observation." The world laughs at all this as fanaticism—but every individual who goes to make up part of that laughing world feels very differently about it when he has put his candle out at night, and is alone in the dark. Then he cowers at the feet of what in broad daylight and company he ridiculed as a phantom.

The great effort of society, when it is in the wrong, is made, not so much in direct resistance of the truth, as to evade it. Men try to avert their eyes from it—to look at something else—to shut themselves up in foregone conclusions, lest, perchance, they should encounter it. And the advocates of truth have accordingly one object before them, and one only—to bring truth and humanity eye to eye. All associations founded on a great principle, work with a view to this—a task demanding vigilance and perseverance, unquestionably, but still the reverse of hopeless. It is theirs, by a wise activity, to get round the corners of old prejudices—to make drowsy indifference open its eyes—to steal a march upon the thoughtless—or quietly to confront passion, and gaze into the soul of it. And, whatever outward appearances may say to the contrary, such a work as this cannot be sincerely prosecuted without corresponding success. The leaven hid in the meal cannot but work. The influences which earnestness disengages never cease to operate. The results may not be visible for a long and weary season—but results there are. Many are they who ask, "What are you doing? What signs have you of progress? What single proofs can you show that the world is benefited by your labours?" All this argues a strange distrust of the subduing energy of truth. Much more reasonable, we think, was the observation of a friend of ours, that "it is worth all the money subscribed, and all the effort made, in aid of the British Anti-state-church Association, merely to keep the few words which constitute its title, prominently and protruded before the eye of the public." Doubtless! Those words are in themselves a brief but emphatic protest—and, in myriads of cases, will start inquiries, the pursuit of which will bring men front to front with the mighty truth they imply.

Let us not be deceived by mere externals. In an assembly of a thousand individuals, sound doctrine may be maintained apparently to little or no purpose. But what if we could read hearts? What, if we could follow thought in all its windings? Why, that man who is most noisy in his vociferations, is often most thoroughly convinced of the power of what he is opposing, and is most afraid lest its influence over others should correspond with his own inner experience to face it. He knows that he is beaten, and he would fain conceal from himself what nevertheless he cannot but suspect, that others know it too. Such people say all manner of brave things to one another to keep up their spirits, and put a stamp of respectability on their pretences. And yet each one is aware that his position is a false one, and will not stand rigid scrutiny. Error, in the presence of truth, is always weak, is always, at heart, a coward. Take this as an axiom—and fearlessly act upon it! Out of this little spring will flow forth true heroism.

We who are actively seeking a separation of the Church from the State, have, as we have already seen, many and formidable obstacles with which to contend. But if, as we profess to believe, the principle we advocate is divine—if it be an expression of the mind of God—it would be both foolish and impious to doubt our success. There is a mysterious force in every emanation from Deity, more marvellous, and more efficacious, than the power of the eye over madness. We may not be able to see precisely how it operates—but operate it will, and the more perfectly, the more implicitly it is trusted. Years may pass by before its effects are fully visible—but they are wrought, for all that, and at the proper season, they will appear. Ours cannot be labour lost—our energies in this cause cannot, on the hypothesis that it is true, be spent in vain. Every manifestation of the truth tells for something, and tells abidingly. Not one fails—and whilst God remains, not one can fail. Gradually but surely, we are contributing to make up that amount of inward recognition of what is, and of what ought to be, which Providence will hereafter evolve, and which, as it evolves, will thaw away the hardest concretions of selfishness and error. Surely there is nothing stronger than a law of God. If we are working with such a law in our favour, let infidelity scoff as it lists, and "things as they are" exult in their fancied security! Ours, however, will be the final triumph. Here as elsewhere we may work on in cheerful confidence—and as we work, may call to mind the promise which all human experience has tended to verify. "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth—it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LEANGOLLEN.—The Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association reached this place on Friday night, when the first of the meetings which he is to attend in North Wales, was held in the British School-room. The place was well filled, some of the people coming from a distance. The Rev. J. Prichard, the esteemed Baptist minister, who has laboured here twenty-seven years, occupied the chair, and, addressing the audience in Welsh, explained and advocated the principles of the society. Mr. Carvell Williams, the Secretary, then delivered an address of some length, after which the Rev. C. Jones spoke in Welsh, and gave the principal points in the preceding speech. The Rev. J. Hughes, of Glyn, also addressed the people in the same language. The audience were remarkably attentive, and seemingly much interested. The meeting was a very effective one. The question is a new one to many of the inhabitants, and some little timidity is shown at the open publication of decided sentiments respecting it, but the soil is good, and if the seed be perseveringly sown, it will yield a harvest of good results.

BILLERICAY.—An interesting and effective lecture was delivered by Charles Kingsley, Esq., at the Market-room, Billericay, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. The Rev. B. H. Kluht in the chair. The audience appeared deeply impressed with the growing importance of the Anti-state-church controversy.

RIVENHALL.—Mr. Kingsley delivered an able and interesting lecture at this place, in a meeting kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Porter, on Friday last, the 11th inst. This small village is situated about midway between Witham and Kelvedon. The meeting would have been held in the former place, but being subject to those unhappy influences which prevent the inhabitants of towns of that size from hearing public questions fully and fairly discussed, and also places them in the rear of the march which the nation is making towards reform, prevented it and necessitated its being held in the small village of Rivenhall. The attendance was small, but all were highly pleased with the clear and temperate style of the lecturer. A vote of thanks to him was moved by Mr. Brady, an active Nonconformist of



Kelvedon, and seconded by the Rev. J. Gill, of Witham. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Lake, of Rivenhall, the meeting separated.

**ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE.**—An advertisement to-day announces a Soirée at the London Tavern, "introductory to the Winter operations" of the British Anti-state-church Association, and we understand that a large gathering of the earnest friends of the society may be expected.

**CHURCH-RATE DOINGS IN THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S, HORSLEYDOWN.**—A vestry meeting was held in this parish, on the 28th of May last, for the purpose of making a rate for the necessary uses and support of the Church. A surveyor's report was read purporting that extensive alterations and repairs were necessary, and estimating the cost of such repairs and alterations at £1,950. It was also stated that £550, arising from a bequest, was in the hands of the trustees, and applicable to the internal painting and decorations, upon which a motion was moved that a rate of 1s. in the pound be now made for the necessary uses and support of the church. Application was then made for the churchwardens' accounts for the previous year, and refused. An amendment was then moved, "That a rate of 4d. in the pound be now made for the necessary uses and support of the church." After some discussion the amendment was carried by show of hands. A poll was then demanded, which took place on the 3rd and 4th days of June, which resulted in the confirmation of the decision of the vestry by a majority of 5. The amendment was, therefore, carried, and the 4d. rate made. The church was immediately afterwards closed for repairs, and has continued so ever since. On the 19th ult., another vestry was convened for the making a further rate, and sixpence in the pound was asked by the churchwardens. As the accounts were still withheld, it was moved as an amendment by Mr. Rendle, and seconded by Mr. Horsfield, "That inasmuch as a rate of fourpence in the pound for the necessary uses and support of the church was made on the 28th May last, and was subsequently confirmed by a poll of the parish, which continued two days; and inasmuch as it appeared by a report laid before the vestry at that time by the churchwardens, that they had then in hand, applicable to the internal renovation and beautifying of the church, the sum of £550, arising from the late Mr. Coxon's bequest; and inasmuch as the rate then made, in addition to the sum just mentioned, and the balance of the former rate, would produce upwards of £1,000, which, in the judgment of the vestry, was sufficient to defray the expenses of the repairs of the church then necessary; and as no accounts have been produced, showing in what way that sum has been expended; this vestry do now adjourn until such accounts are produced to the vestry, and approved of thereby." This amendment was carried by a very large majority, but a poll was again demanded, and taken on the Friday and Saturday following, at the close of which the amendment was declared to be carried by a majority of 79—the numbers being 203 to 124—and the vestry adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd inst. At the adjourned meeting some accounts were produced, and a rate of 4d. in the pound asked for, but it was met by another amendment, as follows:—"Inasmuch as the accounts now produced are unaudited and incomplete, and inasmuch as some of the items are extravagant and illegal; and further, inasmuch as it appears large sums still remain in the churchwardens' hands unexpended; this meeting do adjourn to this day six months, to enable the churchwardens to complete the contracts they have already entered into, and to produce satisfactory accounts; and that the vestry-clerk be instructed to give the proper and usual notice when such meeting is to be held." This amendment was carried by a majority of four to one in a crowded meeting; nevertheless a third poll was demanded and granted, to be taken on Tuesday and Wednesday. No official notice of this poll was given to the ratepayers, but the most extraordinary exertions were made to secure a majority. A very lengthy address was extensively circulated by the churchwardens, and bribery and intimidation, and pastoral visits from house to house, were the order of the day. By these means the old cry of "the Church in danger" was effectually raised, and the result of the last poll was a majority of 82 in favour of the rate, the numbers being 274 to 192. The moment the numbers were announced by the chairman, the flag was hoisted, and the bells rung out merrily, as though a signal victory had been gained, but the contest is not yet over. The opponents of the rate had taken care, before the poll opened, to enter a protest against its being taken, on the ground of no official notice thereof having been given to the ratepayers, on which they intend to appeal against the legality of the rate.—*From a Correspondent.*

**THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS' OBITUARY.**—The Wesleyan Conference are getting rid of the Samsons and the Daniels of the connexion. The eminently pious—the old Methodist seers—the laborious and successful workers in the vineyard, are being cut down with a ruthless hand as cumberers of the Methodist ground. We have this week to record the Methodist deaths of Samson Trehane, aged 50 Methodist years; Daniel Davis, of Kenton, aged 31 years; Joseph Wills, John Jarman, and John Fisher, aged from 17 to 30 years respectively.—*Western Times.*

**THE MONEY QUALIFICATION.**—The Rev. John Stephenson, of Louth, has given notice of trial to a leader, the gravamen of which is, that he has reduced his quarterly subscription from 10s. to 1s. After this, who will say that money is not the condition of church membership in Methodism?—*Western Times.*

**THE ANNUITY-TAX.—INCARCERATION OF MR. TOD.**—Four weeks have now elapsed since we recounted the details connected with the arrest of that victim of clerical rapacity and orpeltty, Mr. Tod. The same spirit of avarice or vengeance which consigned him to his cell in the Calton Jail, still retains him there. Laying out of view the outrages committed on Mr. Tod and his family on the morning of his arrest, and the restraint on his liberty for so long a period, it is not easy to estimate the amount of injury which he has otherwise sustained. The absence of an industrious man from his business for a month cannot be unproductive of loss—the confinement and privations of a jail are not favourable to a delicate constitution—and the distress and anxiety of mind endured by his wife and four young children, form no small item in the sum of injuries which have been inflicted by his reverend persecutors. Not content, however, with this accumulation of injury and insult, the myrmidons of the Church, with their clutches firmly fixed on their prostrate victim, and with their heels on his neck, have not scrupled to heap defamation and calumny on his character and reputation. Such charges only show the bitter and malignant spirit which has been engendered in the minds of the upholders of the annuity-tax, by the spirited though passive resistance of their prisoner, and the apparent necessity under which they lie, to escape from the general question by vituperating their present victim.—*Edinburgh News.*

**EFFECT OF REDUCING THE CHURCH-RATE.**—We understand that, in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants of Rotherham to grant an adequate church-rate, the churchwardens have resolved from this day to stop the church clock, to discontinue the illumination of the dials, and to put an end to the ringing of the bells, both for the purposes of divine service and daily at the hours of six, twelve, and eight o'clock. The annual cost of these public accessories amounts to the sum of £39 10s.—*Sheffield Times.*

**THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. ALLIES.**—The Bishop of London has presented his nephew, the former curate of Romford, to the living of Launton, vacated by Mr. Allies.—*Church and State Gazette.*

**A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF CLERICAL BIGOTRY.**—The *Oxford Chronicle* supplies quite a novelty in the "clerical bigotry" department. "The corpse of a young woman was borne into the Lewknor church, and the usual lessons read by the clergyman of the place, immediately after which, as the bearers were about to take their burden to the grave, the clergyman addressed one of them as follows:—'Have you been baptized?' A reply was given in the negative, when the clergyman rejoined, 'Then you shan't carry her,' meaning that he should not join in bearing the corpse to her long home! The young man, astonished and confounded by such an address, meekly submitted!"

**A NEW STATE-CHURCH BISHOPRIC.**—Arrangements, which it is very generally stated have received the sanction of her Majesty's Government, have been made for introducing early next session a bill into Parliament providing for the erection of Southwark into a distinct episcopal see. To accomplish this object, it is intended to subdivide the present immense dioceses of London and Winchester, in the latter of which Southwark is situate; in other words, to divide amongst three bishops the labour which is now performed by two. The new diocese of Southwark will comprise the whole of the county of Surrey, and all that portion of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex lying eastward of the city of London, as well as those portions of Kent which are now comprised within the boundaries of the metropolitan see. Under the new arrangement, the diocese of Winchester will consist of the entire county of Hampshire, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Wight. The diocese of London will consist of the parishes within the city, and of that portion of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex westward of the city. The new Bishop of Southwark will have under his jurisdiction a large number of benefices; and arrangements will be made for conveying to him that portion of the patronage now held in the proposed new see by the Bishops of London and Winchester on the avoidance of one or both of those dioceses. A provision will be made for a seat in the House of Lords for the new prelate, in rotation with other bishops, on terms similar to those introduced into the bill for the erection of the new see of Manchester.—*Globe, Oct. 11.*

**PERVERSION TO ROME.**—A subscriber writes to us from Elgin, that he had just come from the Episcopal chapel there, after hearing the incumbent, Mr. McLaren, preach from Hosea, chapter ix., verse 10, and intimate to the congregation that he appeared before them for the last time, having become convinced that he must seek in another communion than the Anglican peace and salvation, and that, in consequence, he had resolved hereafter to follow the principles of the Church of Rome.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

Amongst the recent perverts is the daughter of a late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, who has been for some years under the direction of Dr. Pusey.—*Church and State Gazette.*

**THE BISHOP OF EXETER** consecrated on Saturday the new district church of St. Peter, Plymouth. The ceremony was very imposing, and was attended by a very large number of the clergy from all parts of the counties of Devon and Cornwall who sympathize in High Church views. The incumbent of the new church, the Rev. G. R. Prynn, has the reputation of entertaining Puseyite views, and the church is close by the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy, under the direction of Miss Sellon, and is attended by the sisterhood. The consecration was a sort of

second edition of the consecration of St. Barnabas Church, London, with which the well-known Rev. Mr. Bennett is associated. The interior of the newly-consecrated church presents some of the usual signs of semi-Popery. Above the "altar" stands a large variegated marble cross, about two feet high, placed against the window; and, "whenever the bishop turned up his eyes, which he does habitually when he is reading, an object that he could not fail to have seen." The approach to the "altar," it seems, is by six steps. The communicants knelt on the fifth step, and they had nothing to kneel against to support them. The cross was even worked upon the hassocks within the chancel. In the procession that marched down the aisle, there was a little old man, habited in a long Romish-looking coat, buttoned up to his throat, and reaching down to his heels. This person, who fills apparently the office of sacristan, carried a wand of office, surmounted with a small shield, on which were painted an open Bible and the *Keys of St. Peter*. After the consecration of the Church the Bishop formally laid the foundation of "a house of religion and mercy," in connexion with the Sisterhood of Mercy of Plymouth and Devonport, which is to be built in a field at no great distance from St. Peter's Church. On the occasion of laying the stone some thousands of children belonging to the schools, supported and assisted by the Sisterhood of Mercy in Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, were entertained at dinner provided by the sisters.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE QUEEN.**—The Lord Bishop of London addressed a letter of remonstrance to her Majesty for not having a clergyman of the Established Church in her suite while on her present tour, and for attending a Presbyterian place of worship at Balmoral. A reply was sent to the Bishop, expressive of her Majesty's disapproval of such interference, and observing that her Majesty had not stepped out of her duty in attending public worship in the Established Church of Scotland.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

**ILLEGALITY OF RETROSPECTIVE CHURCH-RATES.**—**GREENWICH.**—On Wednesday last, a number of parishioners appeared at the Greenwich Police Court, to answer the summons of Mr. Churchwarden Elsom, for the non-payment of Church-rates. The only case defended was that of Mr. Gull, which was taken first, the amount claimed being seven shillings. Mr. James, the vestry clerk of Greenwich, attended in his professional capacity of solicitor for Mr. Churchwarden Elsom, and put in the rate-book, showing that the rate of three halfpence in the pound was made on the 31st of January last, in the regular manner. Mr. Gull first denied that the rate had been demanded; but the Churchwarden and Collector having deposed to leaving a notice with Mr. Gull's servant, the magistrate decided that that was sufficient. The defendant next urged the illegality of the rate, inasmuch as the Churchwarden did not state, on making it, for what it was required, and some retrospective payments had been made from the amount levied. There was a sum of £147 due to a former churchwarden, which was believed to have been paid out of this year's rate, and thereby to invalidate it. The magistrate could find no such entry in the rate-book—it did not appear on the face of the case; such investigations were not for him, but for an Ecclesiastical Court—he could not quash the rate, even if its invalidity were proved, but only grant time for its payment! Would he do that? inquired the defendant, who was sure the rate was bad. No; the rate had been made more than eight months, time enough had been allowed—the magistrate replied; if convinced that the rate was invalid, the defendant had better appeal to the Ecclesiastical Court. Mr. Gull was ultimately allowed a week to consider what further steps he would take; and a committee has been formed to thoroughly disentangle the items of the rate and disprove its validity. Mr. Suter and Mr. Tanner appeared in person, but rested their defence on conscientious objection; and on them and the other parties summoned, orders were made for payment in seven days.

**THE TRUSTEES OF OWEN'S COLLEGE** have at length made choice of a Principal for the new institution, in the person of A. J. Scott, Esq., Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Dean of Faculty and Arts, in University College, London. In addition to being the Principal of the new college at Manchester, Mr. Scott will hold the Professorship of Logic and Mental Philosophy, Grammar and English Language and Literature—the salary for the former appointment being £350, and for the latter £200. To these sums will be added the fees by the students. The professors of languages and mathematics have yet to be named, and also the minor professorships of modern languages. The house formerly occupied by Richard Cobden, Esq., near St. John's Church, is fitting up for the new college, and, as the executors of the late Mr. Owen have realized about £75,000 of that gentleman's effects bequeathed towards this object, it is expected that the trustees will be enabled to open the college by the end of the Christmas vacation.—*Daily News.*

**THE DUKES OF ATHOL'S** obstinate determination to deny the right of way through Glen Tilt has at length led to consequences which, perhaps, may decide the contest. Meeting two Cambridge students pedestrianizing on the forbidden ground, his Grace not very graciously warned them off. The travellers refused compliance; whereupon the noble proprietor attempted, in the presence of a party of ladies and gentlemen, to compel them to retire by main force. This only provoked further resistance; and the result was a pugilistic contest, in which the Duke appears to have come off second best.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**VALEDICTORY SERVICE, WYMONDHAM.**—On Sunday last the Rev. J. G. Pigg resigned his pastoral duties in connexion with the Independent church and congregation in this town, on which occasion he delivered a very impressive valedictory discourse, to a large and overflowing audience, many of whom came from a considerable distance. The sermon, which was founded on Rev. iii. and first clause of the 3rd verse, was delivered with great fervour, and listened to with deep attention by all present.—*Norfolk News, October 5.*

**PARK CHAPEL, SYDENHAM.**—The opening of this new and very beautiful place of worship took place on Thursday. The weather being highly auspicious, a large concourse of people assembled and filled the chapel at both the services. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Rev. John Howard Hinton preached a most solemn and impressive sermon.—In the spirit and style of the old Puritan divines—from Hosea viii. 1, "Set the trumpet to thy mouth." At five o'clock, a numerous company partook of tea in the school-room and in the chapel—the former being unable to accommodate above two-thirds of those who sought to partake of the social and cheering cup. Seven o'clock arrived, and the Rev. Dr. Archer ascended the pulpit, and delivered a discourse of great brilliancy and power, based upon 2 Corinthians v. 17, "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature, old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." The Rev. Thomas Timpon, of Lewisham, the Rev. James Turnbull—the minister of the place—and other ministers, took part in the devotional services. The collections of the day amounted to about £40. The size of the building is thirty-five feet by fifty, and will accommodate between 400 and 500 persons. Mr. Trimen, the architect, and the well-known author of "Church and Chapel Architecture," informs us that his aim has been, in this erection, to furnish a pure specimen of the early English style of architecture commonly employed in the ecclesiastical buildings of the thirteenth century; and in this he has certainly most completely succeeded, and has produced a perfectly unique and beautiful structure. The centre of the front is occupied by three lofty windows, with a tower on either side, which are connected by an open corridor beneath the windows. These towers are at present used as vestries; but they are intended eventually to serve as staircases to side galleries. The interior of the roof presents a very novel appearance; a bright colouring of red and blue has been introduced in connexion with the light oak stain of the ceiling, a practice which formed an essential feature of the architecture of the above period, and which Mr. Trimen believes will, in a few years, be generally adopted and duly appreciated by the moderns. He is very anxious for the public inspection and criticism of this specimen of an attempted revival of an ancient custom. The glass used for the windows is quarry-marked—thus securing the characteristics of the lancet style with the modern advantages of large plates of glass. The frontage is dressed with the best Carne stone, the walls being filled in with flint work, very nicely pointed. The aisles are slate; and the woodwork generally is stained in imitation of light oak. The pulpit is rather peculiar, possessing half the platform character, the openings of which are filled in with the richest crimson velvet. The principle of acoustics seems to be perfect—there was not the slightest echo—thus securing ease and comfort both to the preacher and his audience. The total cost of the erection, including vestries and school-rooms, was £1,600, more than half of which has been already raised, leaving about £700 yet to be collected.

**ORDINATION OF THE REV. R. A. VAUGHAN, B.A.**—On Tuesday, October 8th, the Rev. Robert Alfred Vaughan, B.A., of the Lancashire Independent College, and of the University of Halle, was ordained to the pastoral office over the Congregational church assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham. The discourse expository of the principles of Congregational Nonconformity was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Redford, of Worcester; the Rev. J. James asked the usual questions, and offered the ordination prayer; and the charge was delivered by Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Manchester, father of the minister. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached to the people, on the duties of a church. The other devotional services were conducted by the Rev. J. Raven, of Salford; the Rev. Professor Barker, of Springhill College; and the Revs. Messrs. Percy, Warwick, and Grant, of Birmingham. In prospect of Mr. Vaughan's settlement, the chapel has been closed for various improvements. In its present state it is, in respect to space, convenience, and elegance, one of the most admirable structures in connexion with the Independent denomination. The congregation on the day of the ordination numbered some 1,800 persons at the morning service, with an attendance not less numerous in the evening; including more than fifty pastors of churches from Warwickshire and the adjacent counties.

**MELTON MOWBRAY.**—Mr. Joseph Twidale, late of Rotherham College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church at Melton Mowbray, and proposes to enter upon his ministry on the last Lord's day in this month.

**NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.**—Mr. J. Hallett, of Rotherham College, has accepted a cordial invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church in this town, and purposes entering on his labours when his college course has terminated.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS.**—On Thursday, September 26th, public services were held at the Independent chapel, Tunbridge Wells, for the purpose of recognising the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., as pastor of the church assembling there. The Rev. James Lyon, of Hadleigh, introduced the morning service by reading the scriptures, and prayer. An admirable discourse, on the principles of Congregational Nonconformity, was then delivered by the Rev. P. Thompson, M.A., of Chatham. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. E. Jinkings, of Maidstone; which were responded to, on behalf of the church, by S. S. Rix, Esq.; after which, Mr. Lyon stated his reasons for accepting an invitation to this important sphere of labour. The Rev. Caleb Morris, of London, then offered solemn prayer to God for a blessing on the union that had been formed, and the Rev. Dr. Burder, of Hackney, delivered a most appropriate address to the pastor. In the evening—in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Morison, who was prevented by the state of his health from fulfilling his engagement—the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Park Chapel, Camden Town, addressed an able and impressive sermon to the people. The Rev. Messrs. Jones (Countess of Huntingdon's connexion) and Croggan (Wesleyan), of Tunbridge Wells; Cock, of Tunbridge; Grigsby, of Staplehurst; Hedgecock, of Marden; and Chamberlain, of Four Elms, also took part in the services, which were characterised throughout by much devout feeling.

**YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., the second annual meeting of the above Association was held in the library of the Mission-house, Moorgate-street, which was filled with a deeply interested audience. The chair was occupied by James Low, Esq., and after singing, and prayer offered by Mr. Harper Twelvrees, eminently practical addresses were delivered by the Revs. F. A. Cox, D.D., J. Aldis, J. Angus, M.A., H. J. Betts, J. Branch, and Samuel Green. Several other ministers and gentlemen also took part in the engagements of the evening. The following extracts from the report will show the character of the efforts used by this Association:—During the past year forty-eight missionary lectures to children have been delivered; and thirty-seven juvenile meetings have been addressed by members of the Association in the metropolis alone; they have also sent deputations to many of the country districts, the expense being borne by the deputations themselves. The Association has also been instrumental in establishing several children's Missionary prayer-meetings, besides a devotional meeting for young men, which is held at the Mission-house, 33, Moorgate-street, on the fourth Wednesday in each month. The Association has further endeavoured to diffuse Missionary information by publishing and distributing gratis, to 76 Sunday-schools, 10,000 copies of "The Heathen World," written for them by Mr. G. F. Sargeant; by establishing a winter course of lectures in their library; and by inducing many of their pastors to preach to the young of their congregations directly upon "the claims of Christian Missions." The result of these and similar efforts has been to increase the Missionary spirit among the young, and we trust the effects will be seen, not only in large additions to the funds of a Missionary Society, but in the devotion of many of our youth to the great work of evangelizing the world. The friends have made arrangements for the delivery of six lectures in the Mission library on the third Wednesdays in October, November, December, January, February, and March; and they are determined to make their reading-room useful by laying on the table, in addition to every Missionary periodical, the letters received from missionaries abroad.

**THE FRIMLEY MURDER.**—On Saturday, the adjourned examination before the magistrates of the four men charged with the murder of the Rev. G. E. Hollest, incumbent of Frimley-grove, was resumed at the House of Correction, Guildford. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors. Mrs. Hollest was much distressed, but, after a little while, proceeded to repeat the evidence previously given before the coroner, without the variation of a single circumstance. Her identification of all the prisoners is not decisive; but her belief with respect to two of them was expressed with confidence. A copper token found in the pocket of one of the prisoners, she positively identified as having been paid to her a few days previous to the murder of her husband by a Miss Bulpin, the village schoolmistress. This token was the only coin found upon one of the prisoners. Among other circumstances connected with the apprehension of the prisoners, was this—that three of them had been met on Friday evening on the road from Guildford to Frimley. The proceedings occupied the bench until nearly six o'clock, at which hour it was announced that the investigation was adjourned till Friday next. Mr. Neale, a solicitor in Guildford, having applied to the magistrates for leave to communicate with the prisoners in his professional capacity, and had been refused, addressed a letter to Sir George Grey upon the subject, which drew forth a reply, that the Secretary of State cannot issue such an order, the right of prisoners under examination to see their professional advisers being regulated by the rules enforced in the prison where they are confined, and which the governors and visiting justices are bound to observe. Mr. Neale renewed his application to the bench on Saturday, but was again refused access to the prisoners, or permission to be present, on their behalf, in court during the examination.

## THE PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

## MR. BAYLEY'S LECTURES.

The concluding lecture of the course was delivered on Wednesday evening last; Edward Swaine, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Bayley, who was labouring under severe indisposition, spoke to the following effect:—

Education is necessary for public morality, and for the interests of religion. What is morality? The lawyer, the tradesman, the political economist, the clergyman, would each give a very different answer to the question. What we have to show to-night is, that whether we deal with morality or religion, education is the prerequisite. There is the religion of the State—a lasso thrown over the consciences of the people to keep them from being troublesome. There is the religion of fear and gloom, that delights in sunless skies and flowerless paths; of which there was a dash too much in those grand forefathers of ours who clapped their hands upon their hilts and sternly lectured kings. There is the religion of beauty, that thinks nothing of heaven's light except if come wriggling through stained glass, nor of Paul's doctrine except his flesh be limned upon the walls—one of the great elements of mediæval despotism, and which, in its present revived form, if it be not watched, will clip our English liberty. Then we have the religion of quotations, the religion of authority, the religion of opinions, retailed from generation to generation, the religion of dialectics, the religion of erudition, the religion of mammon. Now, in the midst of so many types of piety and so many factions of morality, how are the working people—the great bulk of whom are not well able to think, or accustomed to analyze their own thoughts and compare the thoughts of others—to do themselves or morality and religion justice? Education will bring their minds into a condition to do that, by raising up the power of individual thinking. To fill up the mind with other men's thoughts, is but to change the form of ignorance; but by raising up under the ribs of democratic death the power of independent thought, enabling the popular mind to judge between the false and the true, you greatly help religion. An ignorant people may be a superstitious or a sceptical, but never a religious people. I do not say that education is religion. God forbid that I should so ignore my best inheritance—for, next to my mother, I owe all that I have, my intellect, and every other blessing, that I enjoy, to my religion. That has been thrown in my teeth thousands of times by the clergymen and Dissenting ministers of Sheffield—you make a god of education. But my educational zeal began in religious zeal—it was only by accident that my political sympathies happened to be those of the millions. I saw that religion was a locked wheel without education, and therefore I set myself to work in the love of God and my country. The connexion of religion with education requires no proof, or else it would be easy to show it. Religion does not address the appetites or the senses, but the intellect, the heart, the conscience, the imagination—aye, the imagination. I have heard some preachers rave against imagination: would that they had a little of it! It has been my second best friend; when grappling with difficulties or in hours of adversity, no light has ever fallen so deliciously upon my head as that which imagination has drawn down from heaven. Religion appeals to reason, and says, "I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say." The most monstrous of the misconceptions that prevail among working-men is that which represents religion as opposed to human progress. Independently of the fact that all true progress, in philosophy and art for instance, arose from religion, I appeal to every preacher of the Gospel whether it is not the almost invariable result of conversions to religion that the new converts immediately feel the necessity of personal improvement, cry out for the grammar and Euclid. The State and the mansion sometimes bring forth the school, but with them it is only an accident; with the Church it is a law—it is continually putting forth new forms of educational energy. If anything further were requisite to show the legitimate and natural connexion between piety and mental progress, it might be fitly illustrated in this circumstance, that it immensely improves and increases personal piety. A pious but uneducated mind will either enact again the religion which is originated more by fear than by intelligent faith; or his religion will be a life of impassioned impulses, uncertain, irregular, and without habit; or else he will pass his time on earth in a state of cold decorum, in which there may be nothing very material to find fault with, and nothing to praise. An educated mind becomes an adept at personal investigation; it learns to make a wonderful discrimination in things that differ; and thus the argument is clear, that education must greatly improve the quality of personal piety, and so influence the world. The lecturer concluded with an earnest exhortation to the members of the Association to independent, resolute effort, and sketched out to them the basis of a People's College, which their organization ought to constitute, or at least resemble.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bayley was carried with great enthusiasm, and acknowledged in a brief, characteristic speech. A similar "civility" was paid to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

A SERIOUS FLAW has, it is stated, been discovered in the Counties Court (£50) Extension Act; and that all the judgments delivered therein will prove invalid when brought before the superior courts. Several eminent solicitors have joined for the purpose of exposing the defect of the Legislature in this matter.—*Weekly Chronicle.*



## NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

On Monday afternoon the annual aggregate meeting of the members and friends of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held at the London Tavern; Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., in the chair. The large room in which the meeting was held was thickly crowded long before the hour appointed for taking the chair, the audience comprising a tolerable sprinkling of ladies. On the platform were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Lushington, M.P., Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Rungee Bapogee, Mr. Searle, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. Nicholay, and other gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN, on taking his seat, was received with much applause, and, after the usual preliminaries had been gone through, he addressed the meeting.

He said, that it had appeared to the Council of the National Reform Association expedient to convene the present meeting in the city of London for the following, among other reasons—they thought it would furnish a fitting opportunity for a review of the late session of Parliament, from the proceedings of which little could be gathered in the way of encouragement, although something might be learned to guide the people in their future efforts to advance their own cause. The council were also desirous of making known the changes which, since the general conference held in March last, had been made in their constitution, with the view of bringing it as far as possible into harmony with the objects and principles of the association, and of carrying out the original wish of its founders; namely, a cordial union for a common end of the various classes of the community, without respect to property [hear, hear]. Finally, the council having it in their contemplation to hold a series of meetings in the provinces, considered it an appropriate prelude to hold a meeting like the present one in the metropolis. The only lesson which it seemed to him they could extract from the proceedings of the late Parliamentary session was this, that if the people would gain an extension of their political rights, they must win it through their own exertions [cheers]. Various measures affecting, more or less, the great question of the franchise, were brought before the House of Commons during their late sitting. What had been their fate? They had all, without exception, been fruitless, save the Government measure for Ireland [hear, hear]. Their veteran leader (Mr. Hume) made his annual motion, embodying the principles which formed the basis of their present movement. The case was complete, his arguments were unanswerable, he had truth and justice on his side, but he lost his motion. The hon. member for East Surrey took up the cause of the occupying tenants in counties who pay rents ranging between £10 and £50, but who were, nevertheless, as much disfranchised as if they were lunatics, felons, or aliens. He showed the monstrous injustice of excluding from the exercise of political power this class of their fellow-subjects; a class as respectable, as intelligent, and as eligible in all respects for the discharge of every civil duty and political right as any body of persons in the kingdom. But, though Mr. Locke King had reason and fact to support him, he was defeated. The People's Charter was brought forward by the hon. member for Nottingham, who was allowed to occupy the attention of the House for 17 minutes, when the claims of millions of the working classes were summarily disposed of by the parliamentary process of what was technically called a "count out." The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets (Sir W. Clay) introduced, for the second or third time, a bill to relieve what were called compound householders from some of the vexatious impediments thrown in the way of their getting upon the register; but the Government managed, by the arrangement of the vote papers, to prevent its proceeding beyond the second reading, and, with a host of other bills in various stages, it had gone into winter quarters. Let them not, however, suppose that the House of Commons came together and deliberated, and voted, and did nothing. Much was done by that hon. House, though there might be a difference of opinion respecting the value and patriotism of its measures. It voted £12,000 a-year to the son of the late Duke of Cambridge ("Oh, oh!" and hisses), in addition to his private fortune and his pay and allowances as an officer of high rank in the British army. It voted money for the building of stables at Marlborough-house, because it might be some day the residence of a prince now nine years of age (renewed hisses). It voted £14,700 to complete the house of the ambassador at Constantinople, in addition to £12,000 voted in 1849, £12,000 in 1848, £12,000 in 1846, £13,000 in 1845, £10,000 in 1844, and £10,000 in 1843, making in all £83,700 for the mere residence of the English ambassador at the Court of the Sultan, and, adding £14,000 a-year salary, and other expenses for the same period (eight years), or £112,000, they obtained a grand total of £195,700 as the cost of the English embassy at the Sublime Porte. From these small items they would gather that the people's representatives in Parliament had not been inattentive to that which was their first duty, namely, to watch over the expenditure of the people's money. He thought they would admit, that the glance he had taken at what had been done during the late session, and what had not been done, was sufficient to show them that there had been no improvement in the mode of legislating either upon financial or political questions in the House of Commons. That glance was enough, too, he thought, to convince them that the work had to be done out of doors, and that they were forbidden to look either to the Government or the House of Commons. If he were correct in this supposition, then he might come at once to the objects and proceedings of that Association. He had alluded to a change which had been made in their constitution. The Council of that Association formerly consisted of those who were subscribers to their funds to the amount of £10 and upwards. The conference recommended a revision of this part of the constitution, and the council, readily yielding to that recommendation, proceeded to abolish the £10 money qualification. He could not omit to notice, as a gratifying proof of the progress of their principles, the recent election for the borough of Lambeth, which resulted in the choice, by the independent and Radical electors of that constituency, of a gentleman long dis-

tinguished for his unswerving integrity in the House of Commons, and whose re-election to a seat in Parliament was an important gain to their small band. They were asking for nothing but that which the constitution had solemnly guaranteed to the people of England. They demanded just and equal representation; and, so long as that was denied, though they were in theory living under a government of Queen, Lords, and Commons, they were, in fact and in reality, under the government of an oligarchy. Did the constitution say that the people should elect the House of Commons? No one would deny that the constitution said that the people should do so. Did the people in reality elect the House of Commons? Who that knew anything of their system would say they did?

After adverting to the various points which they sought to establish, Sir Joshua continued—

One of the most important alterations they proposed was that of the equalisation of the numbers of the constituencies. At present the contrast between the larger and the smaller constituencies was ridiculous and monstrous. Their gross number of electors was 1,000,000, but a clear majority of the House of Commons was returned by 141,000, or one-seventh of the whole number. Was it not preposterous that while the 12 largest county constituencies in the kingdom, numbering 163,000 voters, sent only 24 men to the House of Commons, 227 other constituencies, numbering only 141,000, should send 339? Was it not equally preposterous that Thetford, with 210 voters, should send two members, while the West Riding, with 36,750, and the Tower Hamlets, with 21,000, should send only two each? They proposed then to equalize the numbers, not with absolute arithmetical precision, which would be impracticable, but as far as known and well-defined boundaries would allow of it, and thus to make every member amenable to a large and independent electoral body, a body that, on account of its numbers, should be equally beyond the reach of corruption and of dictation. Such were the objects they sought, and such the changes through which they sought them. They again appealed for assistance to their metropolitan friends in aid of the great cause; they had hitherto been faithful stewards, and had adhered inflexibly to the principles on which they first sought assistance. In conclusion, let him exhort those he had the honour to address, and all to whom his humble words might come, to renew their exertions in the cause of Parliamentary reform [great cheering.]

Mr. SEARLE moved the first resolution:—

That, on a deliberate review of the proceedings of the last session of Parliament, this meeting feels called upon to express its strong dissatisfaction with many of the votes of public money,—votes altogether unwarranted by the reasons assigned for them, or by the financial condition of the country; that, connecting these votes with the neglect of numbers of petitions from the people for Parliamentary and other reforms at home; the disregard of general and just complaints from our fellow-subjects in the colonies abroad; the continuance of heavy and oppressive taxation, and the maintenance of overgrown and unnecessary establishments; this meeting is deeply impressed with the necessity for a radical reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, for the purpose of giving to the people a constitutional control over the proceedings of that assembly, and, consequently, over the taxation and expenditure of the country.

He trusted, and he believed, that in the course of the next session something would be done for them. The £12 franchise had already been granted to Ireland; they might, perhaps, have the same measure extended to England, giving them one step towards the attainment of their object. He exhorted them to persevere in their present efforts, and, though their opponents might affect to disregard them, they would ultimately be successful [cheers].

Mr. W. J. Fox, who was received with great cheering, made a pointed allusion to his educational bill:—

One great qualification required to fit the people for the free exercise of the franchise was education. He (Mr. Fox) had been voting in minorities on this question—especially on the bill which he attempted to introduce [great cheering]. The fate of that measure proclaimed two or three instructive lessons. It elicited throughout the working classes of this country a strong disposition to crave that knowledge, if their superiors would allow them to have it [hear, hear]. The majority against him on that question was greater than usual, because it was a combination of all the priest-ridden factions [hear, hear]. Those who so long held Europe in darkness, and were now bringing new titles into this island—such as Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, sent their members to oppose it. The Puseyites sent their members to oppose it. The old hierarchy sent the Government to oppose it. Leading members of sects sent members on the same errand, and thus swelled the majority; but it was his determination to proceed again, though not in precisely the same form as to details. On the former occasion it was urged that he left too large a power in the hands of the Committee of Council. They should not make that complaint again. He believed that there was a necessity on the part of the people for education, uncontrolled by priests or by Government [great cheering]. That education should be paid for by self-imposed local taxation, directed by voluntarily chosen local management, free to all classes, and endeavouring to embrace all classes [hear, hear]; whilst it should not be too good for the poorest it should be good enough for the wealthiest [hear, hear]. In mentioning the list of the offences of the Government during the past session, an omission had been made to which he would direct attention; it was the Australian Constitution Bill. Amongst other limitations contained in it, not only was the State Church taken out of the power of the representative assemblies to be chosen in those colonies, they must not touch the Queen's appointed; but this was the case with the Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Wesleyanist. Thus it was that these sects were saddled as a permanent burden upon the colonies, whatever might be the will or the resolutions come to by the legislative assemblies. What was this but bribing a class of men to subvert the interests of the Colonial-office, whatever might be the wishes of the colonists themselves?

Mr. HUME, M.P. (who was most enthusiastically received) said—

He had attended there that day in order to meet various deputations from the different branches of that association, and to receive their assurances of sincerity in the cause they had adopted [hear]. Doubling the period referred to by his hon. friend who had just spoken and who referred them to events twenty years back, he was able to give them an account of the progress of that

reform to which he had been a party for the last forty years. He could assure them that the difficulties under which the first labourers in the cause of reform had suffered were so great, and yet had been so well overcome, that every Reformer of the present day ought, under his improved condition, to go on with perfect confidence of success. He could remember a period when in Edinburgh a meeting like the present one would be put down, and those who went to it imprisoned and punished. He had always been a Radical Reformer, and probably when he first made that declaration no wild beast would have been hunted as he would have been had his opponents had the power of so treating him. He had, however, lived to see the principles he advocated progressing, and likely ultimately, to succeed in establishing those reforms which they all felt were so much needed. He was a political economist—a term which had been much sneered at. He opposed the present system of public expenditure as extravagant, and there was little doubt that, under an altered system, they would not find the Government giving the son of a Duke a grant equal in value to £223,000, while many more pressing, and certainly more useful demands, existed for the money. He would urge them to continue their efforts, and he had no doubt of their final success [cheers].

Lord D. STUART said, that the members of that association had been called "Revolutionists;" but he altogether denied that; they were, in fact, what others only pretended to be—Conservatives. They wished to preserve whatever was good in the constitution of England, and throw away that which was vile. Under the present system, the constitution of England was rendered a practical lie, and the association sought to remove the anomaly by restoring the representative power which belonged to the people—a power they could never hold while an oligarchy ruled the land.

Colonel THOMPSON, M.P., urged upon the meeting the propriety of their sympathizing with the struggles of foreign patriots while seeking the freedom to which they were entitled. The English Reformers should be interested in their efforts, as their failure would certainly not improve the English cause, and every probability existed that if extended reforms were obtained abroad they would not be long denied in England.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, M.P., then addressed the meeting amidst some interruption. He did not wish to oppose the aims of the association, which, as far as they went, were similar to his own; but he went much further than they did, and required the sweeping reforms mentioned in the People's Charter. To obtain these he had devoted a great portion of his life, and he should not relax those efforts whilst he continued to be supported by the people. As society was now constituted, the upper classes cared only for themselves, and whether the labourers starved or not they did not care; in fact, they would rather they died, in order that the poor rates might be lessened [interruption, and cries of "order"]. He wished to offer no opposition to the principles of the association, but he called on the working men never to abandon the principles of the People's Charter whole and entire [hear, hear].

The PRESIDENT observed that the association had never asked the working-men who advocated the Charter to abandon their principles [hear]. On the contrary, on all occasions they had said to the Chartists, "Persevere for your Charter" [hear, hear]. They had said to the Complete Suffragists, "Persevere for your suffrage;" but they added that they were carrying the largest number of those with them who had now the power to give or to withhold the franchise, by following the course of, and joining with, the association [hear]. It was not his province to interfere with the speeches of anybody, but he could not but condemn some of the language which had been used by the last speaker.

The resolution was then put and carried with only one dissentient voice.

Mr. NICHOLAY moved the second resolution—

That this meeting desires to express its gratification at the recent changes in the mode of election to the general council; also the pleasure with which it has heard of the activity and extension of the Reform Association throughout the metropolis, and would earnestly call upon the members of this association, as well as upon the friends of reform throughout the kingdom, to sustain by prompt contributions the funds of the council, that the necessary means may be obtained for prosecuting with vigour and efficiency the great object of the present organization.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS, M.P., seconded the resolution. As treasurer, he called upon the meeting to remember that funds were necessary to carry on the business of the association—which was the advantage of the people—and he hoped to see, that ere long, each one of the unenfranchised would subscribe his shilling to promote an object so vital to him.

Mr. H. VINCENT supported the resolution in a speech which elicited much applause, and is admitted by the *Times* to have been a clever address. He emphatically called upon the Reformers and the Chartists not to hinder each other's efforts, but rather to co-operate as far as their works and ends were similar.

The recent changes in the commercial policy of the country had done much to ensure ultimate success to the cause of reform. In his travels in Suffolk some of the farmers had said to him, "Don't you think we shall have protection back?" and when he replied, "No," they rejoined, "Well, at all events we must have the taxes down" [hear, hear, and laughter]. As to the feelings of the agricultural labourers, they were well expressed in his presence the other day by a Yorkshire labourer, who said, "Eh! this be a grand change! There was a time when we used to cut a slice off the loaf for the children and then put it away, but now we put the loaf on the table and it's cut and come again" [laughter and cheers]. The tendency to cut down sinecures would do much to advance the good cause; and he firmly believed, that ten or twenty years hence England would be one of the most enlightened and democratic, yet conservative, countries in the world. Never was there such a general conspiracy of intellect and conscience against darkness and despotism. The other



day he visited the Mayor of Southampton, to ask him what sort of reception he would give to Kossuth [cheers]. The reply was, that he should have such a reception as had been given to no man who had ever visited this country. The sound of liberty was abroad; and if they were two hundred years in advance of many continental nations, they must give those nations the benefit of their counsel and experience. For his own part, he had cast his fortunes with the democracy of the world, nor would he ever cease to exert himself until the people were in full possession of their rights [immense cheering].

The CHAIRMAN (referring to Mr. Vincent) said: That is one man from the ranks of the people [hear, and cheers]. There are thousands as good as he: be it ours to send such to the House of Commons [cheers].

A working man, named INGRAM, connected with Maudslay's factory, then came forward and gave an account of the rise and progress of a branch reform association in Lambeth, which he said was going on most satisfactorily under the auspices of the industrial classes.

The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman—proposed by Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Hume, M.P.—having sat five hours. Three cheers were given for the National Reform Association.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—A large gathering of the friends of the temperance cause took place on Monday, at the London Tavern. Tea was provided, and so numerous was the party, between 500 and 600, that, in addition to the large room usually occupied on festive occasions of this kind, two smaller rooms were put in requisition, and they were all densely crowded. After tea, the company having assembled in the large room, the chair was taken by Mr. J. Cassell. Mr. George Cruikshank, who was vehemently applauded, said he was there to declare his adhesion to that great and glorious cause. He had been a teetotaler three years and a half; he was sorry he had not been so all his life; but he would keep the pledge now as long as he existed [cheers]. He had twice had wine prescribed as a medicine, but he had refused to take it, though at the risk of his life [cheers]. He regretted that he had not the means of rendering pecuniary assistance to this cause; but he hoped to be able to aid it by his pencil or pen [cheers]. From his previous efforts in this way he had not derived the least profit; but if they had promoted the temperance cause in the slightest degree, he was satisfied [hear, hear]. The Rev. George Copway, better known as a chief of the Ojibbeway tribe of America, next addressed the meeting. He depicted, in eloquent and highly figurative language, the demoralization which had been produced amongst his countrymen by the use of the fatal "fire-water." He censured those Christians who had approached the Indians with the Bible in one hand and the rum bottle in the other—who erected a church on one side of the road, and a gin palace directly opposite. Mr. Green, one of the secretaries, read a brief statement of the steps taken during the last twelvemonth by the advocates of temperance. It was intended to make some characteristic demonstration at the time of the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851. Mr. J. S. Buckingham also addressed the meeting. All admitted the necessity of retrenchment, but the whole of the state taxes did not amount to half the self-imposed burden borne by the people of this country in the cost of alcoholic liquors. Some other speakers followed. The proceedings were agreeably diversified by the introduction of several "temperance melodies," which were sung by a select choir.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS AT THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—A fortunate escape occurred a few days ago to a boy who was engaged in painting one of the tubes on the Angelsea side of the Britannia Bridge. He had placed a ladder against the side of the tube, and having ascended it, commenced his labours; scarcely, however, had he done so, when the ladder slipped from its position, and the boy was left holding on by his hands to the top of the tube, without any other support whatever. He maintained himself in this perilous position for some time, but before assistance could be rendered he was obliged to loose his hold, when he fell on to the platform far beneath. He immediately got up; and, strange to say, escaped with the fright and some contusions only. A sailor in the employ of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company fell from the staging and dislocated the ankle-bone of his right foot. Dr. Florence, the surgeon to the works, attempted to set the dislocation; but finding that the strength of several men was not equal to the task, had the man conveyed to the rope-house and bound to a plank, when a rope and pulley were conveyed from the machinery to the man's foot, and, being gradually tightened, eventually accomplished the reduction of the dislocation. This singular mode of treatment was quite successful. The immense hydraulic machines, after their removal from the towers, were conveyed along the tubes on the Carnarvon side, and precipitated over to the ground beneath, a depth of 100 feet. Fortunately, no accident occurred in their removal. These ponderous presses will remain in their present position until the great sale of all the materials used in the building of the bridge. The disposal of this large amount of property is announced for the ensuing month.

A PETITION from the Committee of the Thames Church Mission Society, for a grant to their funds, has been referred by the Court of Common Council to the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee.

Four cases of rick-burning have occurred in the vicinity of Rainham in Kent last week. A labourer is in custody on suspicion.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

RECEPTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON BY THE ARMY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states, as an eye-witness, that President Buonaparte was greeted with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" from the Carabiniers and Lancers at the great cavalry review on the Plain of Satory, last Thursday. The Committee of Permanence were there, spectacles on nose, to inspect and check; but the cries were raised in their very faces, and with an air of marked defiance to General Changarnier. The sausages and wine entertainment was repeated. As General Changarnier left the field, says the writer, "I never saw him look more crestfallen;" "Louis Napoleon, on the contrary, looked radiant with satisfaction." The crowd also raised the cries of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive l'Empereur!" Had I read this in the *Constitutionnel*, I should have placed little credit in the report; but I was on the ground and witnessed the manifestations, and you may therefore receive them with implicit reliance."

THE COMMISSION OF PERMANENCE met at half-past twelve o'clock on Friday. Nothing was proposed about convoking the Assembly. After declining all measures smacking of energy, it employed six of its members to draw up a *procès verbal* which should contain as many tart reflections as possible upon the President. The task of preparing this document was confided to Leon Faucher. The report of M. Faucher was pronounced *beau-coup trop présidentiel*, and another meeting of the Permanent Committee was held on Saturday, to put a little more pepper into the phraseology. They are resolved to punish the President by an *ordre du jour motivé*. M. Dupin, in the name of the Committee collectively, expressed to General d'Hautpoul their decided opinion that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" were much to be blamed. He could assure the Government that it was not by such means it could arrive at the Empire. A resolution, expressing the views of the Commission, was only opposed by one member of the Committee, namely, by Count Daru, who was anxious that the Committee should only record a conditional and hypothetical censure upon the Minister of War, depending upon the fact of its being clearly proved that the charges brought against the authorities and the facts reported to have taken place at Satory were such as had been represented. To this objection M. Dupin replied, that they could not doubt the account given by the members of the Committee who were present at the review, and that the Committee ought not to put anything on the minutes which could be construed as expressing any such doubt. He added, that it was most important that the Committee should express its disapprobation in clear and distinct terms, so as to prevent the public from taking up the dangerous idea that the Committee had not adopted a firm resolution on the subject. The resolution proposed by M. Dupin was then adopted by the Committee unanimously, minus the vote of M. Daru. It was remarked that both Count Molé and M. Berryer, who attended the meeting on Friday, were absent on Saturday.

I am informed that one of the first things M. Thiers did on his return to Paris from Claremont was to go to the Elysée to visit the President, with whom he had a long interview. He mentioned all that took place during his conference with the Duchess of Orleans, to whom he declared the little probability there was at this moment of the cause of her son making any advance, and the necessity of her having patience. He is also understood to have stated to the Duchess his opinion, that the only thing practicable at this moment was the prolongation of the powers of the President of the Republic, and that it was his intention to support it in his place in the Assembly, on the ground of its being the only solution possible consistent with the tranquillity of the country.—*Times Correspondent*.

The democratic party intend to abstain from voting in the approaching election of the Nord. This course is now unanimously accepted and definitively settled by that party throughout France, and will be observed at all the elections which take place before the general election of 1852.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

The *Peuple de 1850* has announced that it will cease to be published in consequence of its recent condemnation.

### GERMANY.

#### ELECTORAL HESSE.

Letters from Hanau and Cassel, to the 8th inst., state that the deputation of officers, under Colonel Hildebrand, who went from General Haynau's presence to remonstrate with the Elector at Wilhelmsbad, had been treated with the utmost brusquerie, and had returned without effecting any amelioration of the crisis. The Elector is said to have told them, that, "should the Hessian troops prove unworthy to execute his orders, he would dissolve the entire army, and call in the friendly aid of his brother sovereigns." The Judges of the High Court had also been treated with similar contempt. They personally attended the Elector, and by their chief, M. Schotten, were setting forth their sacred duty to interpret and enforce the law, when he cut them short by exclaiming—"Then the servants of the State make laws, and the Prince obeys! Let me hear no more of it." All of them but one returned to Cassel in despair. Justice Elwers remained, and obtained a second interview in the evening; and it is said that he "hopes to detach

the Ministers Baumbach and Haynau from Hassenpflug's policy."

Hesse Cassel remains outwardly tranquil, with no visible advance to a solution of the difficulty. General Haynau is said to be under a sort of arrest, yet exercises his command as if at liberty. The High Court of Justice has declared the arrest of the editor of the *New Hessian* to be illegal, he being a member of the ex-Chamber, and inviolable, according to the Constitution, during forty-two days after dissolution; yet he remains imprisoned in the "Castel." Sentries are placed over the offices of the *New Hessian*, *Hornet*, and *Volks-boten*; yet they continue their issues. The Post Office is ordered to refuse conveyance to these journals; yet the *employés* pack up and forward them as usual. An ordinance suspended the Burgher-master; yet the Burgher-master declares he will not be suspended. General Haynau ordered a court-martial to try civil as well as military offenders; but the Court cannot sit for want of a judge-advocate, the garrison functionary having refused. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Appeal declares that the Permanent Committee have exceeded their powers, and are not competent to impeach the Ministry, and consequently not to impeach General Haynau or any one else; seeing that the Constitution declares that such impeachment must be resolved on by the Chamber *in pleno*. The Burgher Guard commanders and their men declare they will neither be displaced, replaced, dissolved, nor disarmed; yet many have already given up their arms. The officers of the regular army and the men perform all their ordinary military duties, yet they have, to the number of 200, declared they will resign in block sooner than enforce the ordinances. Lieut.-Col. Bardeleben, of the 2nd Hussars, who had been appointed to the command of the garrison of Cassel, has declined accepting the office. He, too, has signed the petition of resignation. From Hanau we learn that the officers of that garrison have resolved to follow the example of their comrades at Cassel.

Letters from Frankfort of the 11th inst., in the *Kolner Zeitung*, state that the two Austrian corps in Bohemia and Vorarlberg were advancing upon the frontiers to carry out the intervention in Electoral Hesse, when they received counter orders and fell back into their old positions. Count Thun, the Austrian agent at Frankfort, received this news on the afternoon of the 10th, when the Frankfort Council had just resolved to call in the intervention of Austria and Bavaria in Hesse. It is stated that Lord Palmerston's protest induced the Cabinet of Vienna to abandon the thought of an armed intervention. The Frankfort Council (says the correspondent of the *Kolner Zeitung*) was by no means edified by this backward move on the part of Austria, and much less so by the news that the negotiations at Runpenheim may possibly lead to a change in the Government of Hesse.

#### HESSE DARMSTADT.

A second ordinance has been published by the Ministry, containing a number of restrictions on the freedom of the press. The new law is Draconic. Censorship, caution, or exclusion from the post-office, it is true, is not mentioned, but the penalties are enormous, amounting, in some cases, to £100 fine and two years' imprisonment. A copy of every newspaper must be sent to the police-court, signed by the editor, an hour before the publication of any edition. A third ordinance is to appear in a few days, relating to the preparation of the jury lists; and a fourth will remodel the law of elections of the Second Chamber, after the pattern of that of Prussia. The First Chamber will consist half of life-members, nominated by the Grand Duke, and half of spiritual and temporal notables, and a few members elected by the largest tax-payers. The hopes of the Ministry are built chiefly on this First Chamber, since the electoral law will doubtless bring a large majority of the Gotha party into the Second.

#### WURTEMBERG.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of the 7th, adopted three motions—the first proposing to address the Government, recommending it to pay to the Staatshalterschaft its share of the expenses incurred in the war of 1849; the second expressing the sympathy and high esteem of the Wurtemberg Chamber for the people of Hesse; the third prays the Government to take no part in any intervention against the liberties of the Hessian nation. On the 9th instant the new Chamber accepted the proposition of the finance committee, and granted the permission to collect the taxes till December 31, as desired by the Government.

#### MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

The 600 knights and landowners in the duchy of Mecklenburg having met in secret sittings, the government journal publishes two of their resolutions. The first ordains that an extraordinary contribution shall be levied to defray the extraordinary expenses of the state, but in what state is not mentioned.

#### HANOVER.

The Hamburg papers of the 9th inst. state, from Hanover, &c., that the Government of that kingdom is willing, as far as regards the German question, to strike into a new path, and one which is suitable to the circumstances, especially to those of Electoral Hesse. M. Detmold, the Hanoverian agent at Frankfort, has been instructed to refuse support to the Elector's measures. It is also stated that M. Detmold will shortly withdraw from the deliberations of the Frankfort Council.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 9.—As far as foreign affairs are concerned, the little town of Bregenz, in the Tyrol,



is for the moment the actual seat of the Austrian Government. A conference, in which matters of the utmost importance for the future weal or woe of Germany form the subject of discussion, is now being held on the shore of the Lake of Constance. Although Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and I believe Wurtemberg, are alone actually represented, it is certain that a Russian despatch has been forwarded to the Austrian Minister President at Bregenz. Of course the contents of this document are a profound secret, but I cannot help fancying that the great Northern Power has interfered in the eleventh hour to prevent the rupture which appears almost inevitable. I am the rather induced to believe that such is the case, as throughout the present disunion between Austria and Prussia it has been the policy of Russia to keep both parties in her leading strings, by giving either Austria or Prussia a lift, according as the one or the other appeared to be losing ground. There can be no doubt that Austria is again preparing for war; the horses which had been lent to the peasantry when part of the cavalry was dismissed on furlough have been called in, and a great movement is observable in the artillery.—*Times Correspondent.*

#### PRUSSIA.

A despatch from the Prussian Government to Count Oriolla, its Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, instructs him in reference to recent despatches from the Austrian Cabinet, that Prussia will hold fast to its declarations in reference to the affairs of Electoral Hesse; repeats that it is "by no means pledged to rest contented with a simple declaration of the legal nullity of all the resolutions of the Governments taking part in the proceedings of the so-called Diet respecting these relations, were an attempt made to enforce them;" and throws the "responsibility" on the members of the League for any "steps they may take."

Herr Manteuffel, the reactionary minister, still remains in office, but would, it was thought, retire before the opening of the Chambers.

The Prussian proposals for the continuation of the Erfurt League are in harmony with the late reports of the Council of Princes. They contain a proposal to decree the indissolubility of the League, and, consequently, the duty of the Governments to accept the Constitution, and the Court of Arbitration for the provisional state which existed up to the present is allowed to expire, and a definite existence is immediately given to—1st, the above-mentioned treaty; 2nd, co-operation towards an understanding about the rest of Germany; and 3rd, the Council of Princes.

The German journals speculate on the language said to have been used by the Prince of Prussia at Mannheim, in his late journey through various parts of Baden. On the Prince expressing a hope that the commerce and industry of Baden would soon regain their pristine ascendancy, he was told by a member of the Chamber of Commerce that nothing would serve so much to promote that wished-for contingency as a solution of the questions now pending in Germany. To this the Prince replied, "with sorrow, but with manly resolution," that a peaceable solution of these questions was a thing which could not be thought of at this crisis: "all the means for that purpose were exhausted."

"The King of Prussia," he added, "had already yielded to the Austrian claims to such an extent that he had thereby offended his Parliament and the press; but the King had done so because he wished, if extreme measures must be resorted to, to draw his sword with the consoling conviction that he had done his utmost for the preservation of peace."

#### BELGIUM.

##### DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

Advices from Ostend, of Friday, announce the decease of the Queen of the Belgians, at a quarter past 8 o'clock that morning. The following is an extract of the bulletin which prepared the public for that melancholy event:—"On the night of the 9th inst., the Queen had a few hours of rest, but at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 10th a crisis came, in consequence of which her Majesty fell into a state of general and fatal prostration. After a short time, however, she rallied, and regained sufficient strength to converse with her Confessor. Although exhausted to the last degree, she retained possession of all her mental faculties, and at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th, she received the Communion and the Extreme Unction. She met her fate with heroic resignation, and, though a prey to the most excruciating pain, her strength of mind prevailed so far that she could console her deeply afflicted husband."

#### ITALY.

THE NEW CARDINALS.—The long-talked-of Consistory has been held at Rome, and fourteen Cardinals have been duly appointed. So large a proportion of these Princes of the Church are non-Italians, that their elevation is regarded by Roman Catholics as a sort of rehabilitation of the Papacy. Foremost among the new dignitaries is Cardinal Wiseman, "Archbishop of Westminster." The correspondent of the *Univers* at Rome writes:—"In the document which I now send you, it will be seen that mention is made of the erection of the Metropolitan See of Westminster, from whence it may be inferred that the other Apostolical Vicariates in England will be also made into Bishopsrics and Archbishopsrics. This measure, which is of such great importance to the English Catholics, was announced some time since. Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, will return to England to occupy his metropolitan see."

Letters from Rome of the 4th announce the arrival there of Monsignor Morangiu, Archbishop of Cag-

liari, exiled by the Piedmontese Government. Monsignor Franzoni is also expected there.

#### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

FAILURE OF THE ATTACK ON FREDERICKSTADT.—The Holsteiners have failed in the attempt to storm the fortress of Frederickstadt, and the expedition has been abandoned. General Willisen was driven back with the loss of several hundred men, and an unusually large proportion of officers. The assault was conducted with more bravery than caution. It was supposed that the advanced batteries of the Danes were silenced; but this proved to be a mistake. The block-houses and entrenchments which the Danes had constructed were so impregnable, that the cannon-shot had no effect upon them. After storming one breach, the troops pushed on, believing the way clear, when suddenly a whole succession of new works became visible. A bridge broke with a number of men on it, and nearly all perished. No officer, it is clear, should have trusted approaches left by the enemy. The Danish communications with Husum had been uninterruptedly maintained. General Willisen, in his report, states rather naively, that, "under less disadvantageous circumstances, success must have been inevitable. The troops, however, fell in large numbers, partly in the trenches, which it was necessary to bridge over just under the enemy's fire; and partly amongst the half-ruined works; behind which the enemy sheltered himself, and kept up a discharge of shot upon our columns; so that, in spite of the brilliant valour of our men, it was impossible to obtain possession of the place. The enemy persist in the defence with constancy. It has been impossible to avoid burning a large portion of the city. These events will not exercise any decisive influence upon the progress of the war." On the receipt of the intelligence, the Chamber of the Duchy published a forced loan and an issue of paper money, to provide for the exigencies of the war, and an address to the German nation for support in the present crisis; and, under these gloomy circumstances, the Chamber was adjourned *sine die*; the members admitting that the situation of affairs was critical, but still urging the country not to despond. The Danes were fortifying and strengthening their position at every point; they would remain within it strictly on the defensive. The Copenhagen papers give the Danish official report of the attack on Frederickstadt. Except the north-west corner, the place is a heap of ruins. The inhabitants, most of whom are wholly destitute, had fled to Husum, where they were relieved by the Danish authorities with provisions. A subscription had been raised in their behalf.

The navigation of the Eyder has been closed by order of the Danish Government.

#### AMERICA.

Intelligence from New York is to the 3rd inst. Congress adjourned on the 30th of September, after one of the longest sessions on record. Bills for the establishment of Collective Districts in California and to make temporary provision for working the mines and preserving order in the mining districts, passed the Senate. A bill abolishing corporal punishment in the navy of the United States has also become law. A bill for appropriating twenty millions of acres of the public lands for military services, passed both houses, and will receive, it is expected, the sanction of the President. Common sense has won a victory in the abolition of rations of grog on board the American ships of war, and the value of the grog is to be added to the seamen's wages. A personal fracas between two senators, Foote and Fremont, closed too appropriately a session of conflict. However, the combatants were parted and compelled to make it up, like the northern and southern parties in their recent compromise. No alteration had been made in the Tariff. Apropos to the settlement made of the slavery questions by Congress, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Spectator* has the following statement:—

Reports have reached here, through what are regarded as reliable channels, within the past twenty-four hours, that serious preparations are making in South Carolina, under sanction of the State authorities, for a general plan of resistance to the laws of the United States, or in other words, for secession. The Governor has intimated to the Senators and Members from the State at Washington, that he designs convening the Legislature directly after the next State election, which will take place early in October. He will recommend the immediate call of a Convention; and it is expected that the Legislature will comply without any expressed division of opinion on the measure. . . . The plan is said to be to unite the direct and cordial co-operation of Georgia. Georgia will hold her Convention first, if the calculations of the faction are well founded. . . . It seems to be placed beyond question that the Convention will be called. An election of delegates by the people must be ordered. The Hotspurs of South Carolina have provided for the not improbable contingency that a majority of the people will refuse to be represented. In that case, they will urge the minority to make common cause with themselves, to act in advance of the opinion of Georgia, and upon the presumption that the majority will be forced up to the mark of treason and rebellion by the zeal and energy of the confederates. But from what we see and know here at Washington, we do not apprehend that these traitorous projects will receive the support of even a respectable minority.

The first apprehension under the Fugitive Slave Bill had occurred at New York. The slave had been taken before a justice, and condemned to be conveyed to Baltimore, at a cost to the state of 70 dollars.

The rumoured descent upon Hayti, as a centre of operations against Cuba, has induced Mr. Webster to order the departure of two ships of war to that

quarter, and to desire the attendance of the Spanish Minister at Washington. He had also despatched special agents to Mosquito and the Dominicans of Hayti.

Advices from Texas of the 20th ult. state that the passage of Pearce's Boundary Bill by the United States Congress had been announced to the Legislature, and the indications were that it would be passed. The papers state that the popular feeling was decidedly in favour of accepting the propositions of the United States Congress.

Dates from Mexico to the 24th of August state that the primary elections have taken place throughout the Republic, and are rather favourable to the republican party. The Indians still continue their ravages, but the Commandant-General of the state of Durango was making great preparations to put an end to their incursions. The deaths by cholera in the city of Mexico, from May 17 to August 12, were 7,810 out of 16,506 cases. The disease had disappeared at Puebla, and was declining at Vera Cruz, but was on the increase at Orizaba.

JENNY LIND was at Boston. Ossian E. Dodge, vocalist, bought the first ticket for her first concert for 555 dollars (about £125)! It is said that 1,000 dollars would have been given for the first ticket, if necessary. The second ticket brought 24 dollars. Her concerts were very crowded, and the enthusiasm was "tremendous." She had engaged with Barnum to visit London at the "World's Fair," in June next, and the remainder of her 80 nights of song in the United States would be devoted to New York, New Orleans, and, it is added, Savannah. She sang on the 30th at a rehearsal, and was "quite indignant" at the multitude present. Mr. Dodge, the £125 donor for the first ticket, had received public honours at the concert-hall on first appearing.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE GRAND ASCENT of the Spanish aeronaut Montemavor, who announces that he has discovered a certain mode of directing a balloon, is fixed for the 19th of November. He will attempt to proceed to London.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR, his brothers, and suite, embarked yesterday week, on board the "Growler," at Marseilles, and were to leave the next morning, at four o'clock, for Naples. At Suez there will be a steamer of the East India Company, to convey them to Bombay.

It is said that M. Guizot is going to take part in the redaction of the *Journal des Debats*, and that he will sign his articles. The name of M. de Lamartine is also mentioned as about to figure among the contributors to the *Siècle*.

THE CHOLERA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The *Corfu Gazette* of the 18th ult. states, that, from the 11th to the 15th of September inclusively, there were sixty-four cases of cholera and twenty-four deaths, in the island of Cephalonia. The cholera at Malta, which, during the last three months, has destroyed nearly 2,000 persons, was fast decreasing at the end of last month, and was expected to disappear in about a fortnight.

An announcement is made in the French papers, to the effect that Madame Poitevin will shortly make a balloon ascent on a bull, as Europa! What an exhibition for the citizens of the "most fashionable city" in Europe!

The present situation of some of the men who figured as the principal leaders in the revolution of February shows the instability of all human grandeur. A provincial journal says that Citizen Flocon, from being a member of the Provisional Government, is now the editor of a Socialist paper in an obscure corner of the department of the North; and that Armand Marrast, commonly called "Le Marquis de la République," in vain solicited a similar post left vacant by the death of the editor of the *Echo de Vesove*.

BUTCHERY OF CIRCASSIANS IN PRUSSIA.—Letters from the Polish frontier of the 1st inst. in the *Kölnen Zeitung*, states that ten Circassians, fully armed and equipped, crossed the Prussian frontier on the 28th ult.; and demanded to be conducted to the King of Prussia. They were sent to Inowracław, where they again desired that an escort might be given to them to Berlin. Their demand having been refused, and when they saw that preparations were taking to disarm them, they stood back to back, and vowed that they would rather perish than allow themselves to be taken and sent back to Russia. A combat ensued, in which they killed two Prussian Dragoons, and, with their sabres in their hands, fought their way through the city of Inowracław, and although pursued and all but surrounded by a company of Dragoons, they effected their escape to a village at the distance of six miles, where they entrenched themselves in a barn, where they remained, keeping the dragoons at bay with their long carbines. A detachment of forty men of the infantry has been sent for from Bromberg. Two of the Circassians were killed, and two were captured.

EMILY SANDFORD.—The Adelaide papers give the following detail of an attack on Miss Emily Sandford, whose unhappy connexion with Rush, the murderer, is, doubtless, in the recollection of the public:—Mr. R. W. Bennett, a resident in Adelaide, was harged at the police-court with threatening the life of Miss Sandford. The case, at the request of the Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Short), who has acted as guardian to the unfortunate lady since her arrival in the colony, was gone into privately, the local reporter being excluded. The nature of the charge, says the *Adelaide Times*, implied numerous threats held out by the defendant, declaring if she did not pay him money he had advanced her brother, he would blow her



brains out, and his conduct was so violent that she apprehended he would carry out his threat. Her brother, who accompanied her to the colony, lost his life at Port Phillip a few days after their arrival. During his stay, the defendant, ascertaining he was in want of money to discharge some debts that he had contracted, advanced him the amount—the defendant asserting that he did so on her security. This Miss Sandford denied. She knew nothing of the affair until Mr. Bennett made the demand upon her. The defendant, in answer to the charge, persisted that he advanced the money to her brother on her security. He had waited on her several times, but the only reply he could get from her was, "Well, Sir, is that all?" He was so exasperated at her conduct, that he certainly made use of harsh words, and threatened to shoot her. The magistrates bound the defendant over in heavy securities to keep the peace towards Miss Sandford for six months.

**THE SUNDAY EXCURSION QUESTION.**—Yesterday week a meeting of the inhabitants of Bath and its vicinity opposed to the running of railway excursion trains on Sunday was held at the Assembly Rooms. The chair was taken by Mr. Hunt, who addressed the meeting at considerable length. He feared that railway directors, in respect to Sunday excursion trains, had practically denied the obligation of keeping the Sabbath-day, and had openly invited the multitudes of London, and other localities in the kingdom, to act on an erroneous and irreligious principle. Three Sunday excursion trains had already visited Bath, and the first brought 1,200 passengers. This train came in three distinct detachments, so that nearly the entire Sunday was occupied in bringing the excursionists into Bath and in taking them away. The city on that occasion presented all the appearances of a general holiday. Then in the evening there were 2,000 persons rushing through the streets to the station. From the beginning to the end of the Sunday there was no observance of it. After some observations from several gentlemen, it was proposed to present a memorial to the directors of the Great Western Railway Company on the subject, and requesting them to discontinue the running of trains on the Lord's-day. Subscriptions to defray the expense of the meeting were collected.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**—The parties by whom the late successful experiment was made of transmitting an electric communication from Dover to the French coast, are understood to have completed such final arrangements as were pending with the authorities at Paris on the subject, and to be now prepared to promote the establishment of the communication in a permanent manner. A specimen of rope, or rather coil, of iron wire, has been constructed, which it is affirmed will be of sufficient strength to resist every cause of accident to which it could be liable, whether arising from rocks, anchorage, or otherwise. The cost of this will amount to about £50,000, of which one-half is proposed to be raised in Paris and the remainder in London. A few months, it is said, will suffice for its construction, and it is, therefore, contemplated that it should be laid down early in the spring of 1851. The concession obtained by the company gives them the exclusive privilege of communication between the two coasts for a period of ten years. Until the spring of next year all operations have been suspended.

**THE REGISTRATION COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS.**—The revising barrister in the Tower Hamlets has given judgment in a case involving the votes of 1,500 persons in that district, and of 10,000 in the whole of the metropolitan boroughs. The question was whether persons were entitled to vote whose landlords compounded for the rates and taxes. In support of the claim Messrs. Roberts and Wickham contended that as the goods and chattels of the tenant were liable to be distrained for non-payment of the rate by the landlord, and as the rent was proportionately raised by the latter on account of his paying the rates, the tenant was virtually the ratepayer, and ought, therefore, to stand on the list of voters if his rental was sufficient. It was also urged that the Court of Common Pleas had decided that payment of rates by the landlord was payment by the tenant. On the other side, it was contended on the ground of the 75th section of 6th Victoria, c. 18, that a person must either be actually rated or claim to be rated in order to possess a legal vote. The revising barrister gave an opinion adverse to the claim, basing his judgment upon 6th and 7th William IV., chap. 96; and the 27th section of the Reform Act. He considered that where the name of a householder was not down in the rating book, he ought to claim to have it inserted on occasion of every rate. That might be very troublesome, but he did not sit to reform the rate book, but to revise the voters' list according to the law existing.

**FEMALE INTREPIDITY.**—A few days ago, as Mrs. L— was bathing at Bundoran, she got out of her depth; the woman who was in attendance went to her assistance, and both were carried away. There is reason to believe that they would have been lost but for a lady from Dublin, who swam to their assistance, and actually succeeded in rescuing both. —*Impartial Reporter.*

**THE WRECK OF THE SUPERB.**—In consequence of the verdict of the jury on Thursday, the crown-officers immediately issued orders to the police for the arrest of Captain Priaulx, the master, and Mr. Fleming, the mate, of the "Superb." These orders were forthwith obeyed by the police of St. Helier; and the two accused gave bail, in the sum of £100 each, for their appearance whenever called upon, to answer to the charges to be preferred against them in the Royal Court.

## IRELAND.

### THE NEW CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The Committee of Prelates appointed by the Synod of Thurles to carry into execution the project of establishing a Catholic University in Ireland, on the model of the Catholic University of Louvain, have resolved that regular monthly collections, on the plan of that for the propagation of the faith, be made throughout the kingdom by local committees, of which the parochial clergy are to be ex-officio members. They have issued a long address to the Catholics of Ireland, stimulating them to exertion by allusions to the time when their country deserved from the pen of the Venerable Bede, the name of the "Island of Saints;" when she "stood forth conspicuous among the nations of Europe, not only for the number of her scholars who earned celebrity at home and abroad, but also for her many noble institutions which invited strangers from all parts of the world to our hospitable shores," and having thus attracted them, "supported them without any charge, supplied them with books, and gave them education gratuitously." The address strenuously puts forward the grave evils to faith and morals of separating religion from secular education. If this system be persevered in, "at no distant day anarchy will be the result." For the proof, behold what occurred on the continent. In the revolutions which recently agitated the nations, "who were everywhere the apostles of rebellion, the standard-bearers of anarchy? Were they not students of the colleges and universities, in which, according to the modern fashion, everything is taught but religion?—in which the place and function of religion are usurped by a philosophy that saps the foundation of true faith, corrupts the morals of youth, and sends them forth upon society to become the most active fomentors of every mischief."

If there are strong reasons for providing a Catholic education for Catholic youth in every country, they acquire peculiar strength from the special circumstances of Ireland. Here the Catholic gentleman, merchant, professional man, or whatever else they may be, has to mix with persons many of whom have strong Anti-Catholic notions, others are called liberal (that is oftentimes latitudinarian, or indifferent); others again no definite notions whatever, yet all of them zealous enough to make an impression on Catholic minds not at all favourable to the purity of Catholic faith. . . . Again, a superior Catholic education, giving correct views of our principles and ecclesiastical history, is in a manner required now-a-days as an antidote against the poison diffused through our English literature, abounding as the latter does in every department, in every form of publication, from the elementary treatise to the ponderous 4to, with misrepresentations of our church, with calumnies often refuted, yet constantly reproduced in a more offensive form—with the imputation of principles which we disavow, and the perversion of those which we avow—with the distortion of the facts of history, which are twisted and turned in every way to our disadvantage. Besides the conservative influence, so to call it, of religion, a Catholic university would also impart a higher tone to the Catholic body; it would diffuse Catholic notions through the mass of society; it would create a greater interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Catholic religion; it would diffuse a taste for Catholic literature, Catholic arts, Catholic institutions of every sort; it would create a large body of learned men, who would exercise an important influence on society—men competent, on the one hand, to vindicate the cause of religion against the insidious attacks of a mis-called, but dangerous, science, and on the other, to rescue science from the use to which it has been perverted by disassociating it from, and even turning it against, religion.

We are a Catholic people. As such, ought we not to have a great Catholic institution, in which the aspiring youth of the country may enjoy all the advantages of a superior university education, and at the same time be imbued with a thoroughly Catholic spirit? Many of them being destined to be our future magistrates, lawyers, statesmen, it is of great importance, in an age distinguished for judicial, forensic, and senatorial talent, to provide every facility for the development of Catholic genius; but it is of immeasurably greater importance that our rising youth, the hope of the country, shall be—not bigots, but enlightened Catholics—not Catholics in name, but in truth and in deed, in principle and in action—not men of expediency, ever ready to sacrifice the dearest interests of religion to the necessities of state policy, but men who would not compromise one iota of religion or its interests to gain the whole world—men, in a word, formed on the model of that distinguished nobleman in a neighbouring country whose strong attachment to his faith makes him the glory of the Catholic world, inspires him with the loftiest sentiments, and imparts its greatest brilliancy to his truly splendid eloquence. Give us a generation of such men, and the face of things will be renewed in Ireland. Give us a Catholic university, and you will have such men.

As to the difficulties in the way of success, the Prelates give these encouragements:—

The venerable ruins of the schools which once studded the land are memorials of what the faith of Ireland has done for the advancement of useful learning. That faith, thank God, is not extinct. Poor as the people and clergy of Ireland are, see all they have done in our own time for the revival of learning under very discouraging circumstances, and in despite of great difficulties. Besides supporting another church in a style of magnificence, and building churches and chapels for themselves, and erecting hospitals for the poor, they have, within the compass of a few years, founded sixty or seventy convents, with several monasteries, and established upwards of twenty academies or colleges, on a respectable scale, for imparting the blessings of a religious and literary education to the Catholic youth of the country. Behold also the large sums which the people of Ireland, poor as they are and scanty as are their resources, contribute annually for the work of the propagation of the faith. With such results before our eyes, we cannot despair of the erection of a Catholic university.

THE TENANT LEAGUE held a monster meeting at Navan, the capital of Meath county, on Thursday. Some fifteen thousand are said to have been present, chiefly "tenant-farmers." Mr. Columbus Drake, J.P., presided. Mr. Sharrman Crawford, M.P., was the most notable speaker. Mr. Crawford claimed the League's principle of adjusting the relations of landlord and tenant by valuation, as his own; founding its justice on the fact that, in Ireland, "the relation of landlord and tenant is such as to render necessary a protection against extortionable bargains about the land, which is not necessary in bargains about other matters."

The landlord and tenant should be viewed as partners. "One advances only the land; the other advances his capital and his labour; and a just distribution of the net profits between them is the true foundation on which rents should be determined." "My experience tells me that the most moderate measures have received little or no support in the Legislature. I have been proposing moderate measures on your behalf year after year. For fifteen years I have been endeavouring to remove the objections raised to them; but my labours were useless, and I now see no reason that you should not ask the full measure of justice." Containing, at his time of life, the charge of popularity-hunting, he pledged himself to do everything he could, in Parliament or out of it, to obtain for the tenants their rights.

A letter from Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., eschewed a "pledge to any particular body of men, or any set of principles they may adopt;" and one from Mr. Corbally, M.P., expressed a belief that "the proceedings of the Tenant-Right Conference have materially injured a good and just cause."

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND TENANT-RIGHT.—The organs of the movement have published the address of the Central Tenant-Right Committee to Lord Clarendon, and his lordship's answer. The address is characterised by very marked moderation in its general tone, and by a special tone of compliment in those portions personally allusive to the Lord-Lieutenant. It places the petition for a parliamentary recognition of the Ulster custom as general Irish law, on the historic ground that a disturbance of understood rights has taken place in recent times.

We do not come before your Excellency in the attitude of complainants against any class of our fellow-subjects; but, as a simple matter of historical fact, we regret to inform your Excellency, that, from no fault on the part of the tenant people, the feeling of security alluded to now no longer exists. In many instances the tenant-right custom has been violated; while, in other cases, it has been partially destroyed by limiting regulations enforced by the lords of the soil; and, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt made some years ago in a court of law to maintain that custom, it appears that no legal remedy is open to any parties who may be aggrieved. . . . We may state, as a general fact in the Northern division of Ireland, that all improvements made in and upon the soil, have been effected by the unaided efforts of a small tenantry, applying to the soil the labour of their own hands, and the capital originally produced by their own creative industry. . . . Should the present want of tenant security continue, we apprehend in Ulster the total loss of all our distinctive prosperity; and in its place the all but universal prevalence of pauperism and of social disorganization. The very best classes of our rural population—the men who, ought especially to be retained at home—are deserting their country in tens of thousands; leaving their own places to be occupied by a miserable, impoverished, degraded order of serfs, the bulk of whom, after a brief period of exhaustion, will be naturally thrown for support upon the poor-rates.

Lord Clarendon, by his secretary, Mr. Gerald Ponsonby, acknowledged with gratification the tone of the address—not assuming "the attitude of complaint against any class of your fellow-subjects;" and doubted not that temperate discussion, and a careful abstinence on all sides from offence and irritation will greatly facilitate the adjustment of this important question: but he forbore to enter into any analysis of the causes which have contributed to the prosperity of Ulster, "respecting which a variety of opinions must necessarily be entertained."

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—A communication, it is said, has been received from the Propaganda at Rome, acknowledging the receipt of the decrees of the Synod recently held at Thurles. Of course no decision has yet been pronounced by the Sovereign Pontiff; but it is stated that the writer of this letter refers to the decrees, including that condemnatory of the Queen's Colleges, as "moderate in their tendency and entirely in accordance with the instructions from the Holy See, as conveyed in the rescripts."

THE NEW IRISH FRANCHISE ACT.—Thursday was the day on which the clerks of unions were directed to hand over the lists to the town-clerks in boroughs and clerks of the peace in counties of those qualified by occupation of premises rated to the poor-rate at and over £8 in boroughs, and at and over £12 in counties. This requirement has been already complied with by the clerk of the Cork union, and it is estimated by the *Examiner* that the number of voters for the borough amounts "on paper" to 4,508, but, making allowance for objections and other causes, it may be fairly assumed that a bona fide constituency of 4,000 qualified persons will be left on the roll. It is surmised that the county constituency will average more than 20,000 electors; and if so, there can be, after all, no reasonable demur to the substitution of a £12 for an £8 rating clause. The *Leinster Express* states, that the constituency of the Queen's County, under the new act, will be swelled to something like 4,000 voters, and for Kildare at least 3,000. It is considered probable, that nearly all the boroughs and counties in Ireland will show a proportionate increase in the number of qualified electors. Under such circumstances, a general election would, in all likelihood, effect many and strange changes in the representation.



## AMERICAN SCRAPS.

**SYMPATHY WITH SMITH O'BRIEN.**—A large meeting has been held in New York, to pass resolutions of sympathy with Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Horace Greeley in the chair. The resolutions "arraigned the British Government before God, and the enlightened citizens of this Republic, with having forfeited claims (if they ever possessed any) to the allegiance of the Irish people," who, after expressing their hearty sympathy with Mr. O'Brien and his fellow exiles, "urged upon the inhabitants of Ireland a more cordial union, the study of Democratic truths in their purity and their grandeur, the resistance to centralization of all kinds, whether toward the Empire or the Capital, and with the assured confident faith that however individuals may fail, or prove themselves unworthy, however the wisest may be defeated, or the bravest generation swept away, the end of their sufferings is at hand and inevitable, the utter overthrow of all European aristocracies and the establishment throughout the world of a series of Republics as free, as glorious, and as eternal as our own." Mr. DOHENY, of Conciliation Hall notoriety, opposed the resolutions:—

Resolutions have been passed without number, but the British Government had never trembled. When the naked steel was called for to back these resolutions, it was wanting [cheers]. He wanted army [cheers]. In America, when Britain taxed the tea, the Americans did not meet and resolve, but dressed themselves as Mohawk Indians, and threw the tea into the river [cheers]. They did not resolve—they fought, and the sun stood still in Heaven when Burgoyne gave up his sword at Saratoga [cheers], and when Washington stood at Yorktown the victor not only for America but for mankind [great cheering]. When the famine came in Ireland we petitioned for bread and they gave us stones. I am glad there is no petition here [laughter]. He referred to the conduct of the Irish in Ireland at the time of the Queen's visit. They should have shown her and the Viceroyalty, by the gleam of the pike and rattle of the musketry, that Ireland was no country for the executioners of her patriots to tread [cheers]. But he was opposed to the course of this meeting.

Subsequent speakers supported Mr. Doheny, but the resolutions were carried, and after some scenes of uproar and confusion, the meeting separated.

**VERMONT FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.**—The People of Vermont are preparing to send a mammoth memorial to Congress and the President in favour of universal peace, on the basis recently suggested at the Frankfurt Peace Convention. Here is the form:—

To the President of the United States.—The undersigned, legal voters in Vermont, deploring the evils of war, and desirous of the adoption of measures leading to the peaceable adjustment of all international difficulties, respectfully request you to propose to all nations the establishment of a Board for the settlement of all international disputes or claims.

**IMMIGRATION TO NEW YORK.**—During the last eight months 152,040 passengers have arrived at New York from foreign countries. During August last, 18,562 settlers arrived, of whom 9,553 sailed from England, 2,293 from Holland, 1,634 from France, 1,510 from Ireland, and 1,284 from Scotland.

**AMERICAN "LIVE STOCK."**—The following note, addressed to the editor, appeared in the *New York Tribune*:—

Mayfield, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 14.

MR. HORACE GREELY.—Dear Sir: At a public sale held in this neighbourhood, Sept. 7, two black boys, belonging to Benj. Ball's estate, sold one for \$50 dollars, and the other for \$40 dollars—nineteen and sixteen years old. The one sixteen years old sold for eight dollars per lb. He weighed eighty pounds net: 80 x 8 dollars—\$640 dollars.

Yours, &c. DIDIMUS JONES.

**STATE EDUCATION.**—We are glad to see that an opposition is being organized to the system of State-education in the State of New York. It is based on the principle that Government has no right to compel a community to pay for the instruction of its individual members.

**GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.**—The population of Milwaukee, the commercial metropolis of Wisconsin, is, according to the census returns, 20,035. In 1840 it was 1,700; in 1842, 2,900; in 1846, 9,508; in 1847, 14,061; and, seventeen years ago, the first white man went to settle in that district! The growth of this young city is almost without a parallel.

MR. CHAPLIN is in prison on the charge of assisting in the abduction of slaves from Washington. The ladies of Western New York intend to present him with a handsome silver pitcher, containing the following inscription:—

TO  
WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN, IN PRISON,  
FROM  
ONE THOUSAND OF HIS FRIENDS.  
A Testimonial of their high regard for his Character.  
August 8th, 1850.

This was on the front. On the other side, underneath the handle, was the following:—

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."—Ps. xli. 1.

THE REV. ASA MAHAN has resigned the Presidency of Oberlin (Ohio) College. It is understood that he will accept the Presidency of the National University, a new institution being established near Cleveland, Ohio.

**PRICES IN CALIFORNIA.**—A correspondent of the *Tribune* furnishes the following list of retail prices of food in California:—Flour, 1s. 4d. per lb.; pork, 2s. 6d.; rice, 3s.; sugar, 4s.; potatoes, 2s. 6d.; dried apples, 3s. 6d.; beans, 3s. 6d.; tea and coffee,

2s.; butter and cheese, 8s.; molasses, 4s. per bottle; brandy, 12s., &c. &c.

A NEW SOAP has been manufactured at New York, "which removes grease, oil, and printer's ink, from the skin, and from cotton, linen, silk, and woollen goods, in cold, soft, hard, warm, or salt water, with less labour than usual with common soaps. It is a new discovery, and will save to the family and the washerwomen a large item of expenditure, as clothes require no boiling or bleaching when washed with this article. It acts as a chlorine wash on the teeth, decomposing all animal and decaying matter without injury to the gums. This article improves with age, and stands any climate." So says the manufacturer.

The *New York Express* states that the mechanics and brewers of the city had resolved to present a silver flagon to Messrs Barclay and Perkins's draymen.

The *Chicago Journal* quotes a contemporary's enthusiastic defence of married life. "A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion a man can have by his side while performing the journey of life—a dog isn't a touch to her."

The *Evening Picayune* has the following:—"The friends of the Rev. Mr. Hardy, feeling aggrieved at the announcement that he was keeping a gambling shop in San Francisco, have authorized its denial, and prove an alibi by stating that he is now in jail at Lockport, for Bigamy. It is but justice to the rev. gentleman that the denial of the first charge should be published."

A CHINESE FUNERAL, in New York, is described by a local paper. "The Chinaman died at the Chinese Restaurant of Macao and Woosung. The funeral was large; there being over one hundred and fifty Chinamen in the procession, each wearing a piece of white crape. A large number of persons visited the burying-ground to witness the ceremonies; which were as follows:—"They lowered the coffin as we do; they then threw the white bandage worn on their arms into the grave; then matches and the wax candles, and a bottle of wine. Before covering the coffin, each person bowed his head to the earth and uttered some few words not by us understood. Then each threw a handful of dirt on the coffin, and passed round liquors, wine, and cigars, &c.; of which they invited each American to partake; and the grave was then filled up."

An enterprising and somewhat malicious rival of Genin, the celebrated hatter, advertises thus in the *New York Era*:—"Those engaged in building churches, dispensing charities to the poor and suffering, or any other christian-like and benevolent projects, should call upon the hatter who paid 225 dollars for a ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert, for his subscription. He is so very generous and so rich he can refuse no one. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for a concert-ticket! 'My conscience!' Can his hat be worth as much as Knox's, who is selling his beautiful Fall style for 4.00? Let the judicious decide."

THE "JOBS" OF THE NOBILITY.—The metropolitan correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, in a letter on "London Carmen and Porters," shows that half the splendid equipages that are seen rattling through the fashionable parts and suburbs of the metropolis are simply "hired vehicles." Until within twenty or thirty years ago, some of the wealthier of the nobility or gentry would vie with each other, during the London season, in the display of their most perfect "Cleveland bays," or other description of carriage horses. The animals were at that period "walked" to London under the care of the coachman and his subordinates, "the family" travelling "post" to town. Such a procedure is now never resorted to. Very few noblemen bring their carriage-horses to town, even if within a short railway distance; they nearly all job (as it is invariably called), that is, they hire carriage-horses by the month, at from twenty to thirty guineas a pair, the job-master keeping the animals, by sending the due quantity of provender to his customer's premises; for the job-horses are usually kept on a wealthier customer's own premises, and are groomed by his own servants. "Why, sir," said a job-master to the correspondent, "everybody jobs now. A few bishops do, and lords, and dukes, and judges. Lord D— jobs, and lots of parsons and physicians—yes, lots sir. The royal family job—all, but the Queen herself. The Duchess of K— jobs. The late Duke of C— jobbed, and no doubt the present duke will. The Queen Dowager jobbed regularly. Its a cheaper and better plan for those that must have good horses and handsome carriages. I dare say all the gentlemen in the Albany job, for I know a many that do. By jobbing, rich people can always secure the best horses in the world." Any of the masters will job a carriage, duly emblazoned (if ordered to provide one); he will job harness, too, with the proper armorial bearings about it, and job coachmen and grooms as well. For the use of a first-class carriage eighty guineas a year is paid. A brougham, with one horse and a driver, is jobbed at 16s. a day.

A FATAL DISASTER occurred on board the screw-steamer the "Erin's Queen," lying near London-bridge, on Thursday afternoon. Ferguson, the engineer, perceived that one of the screws of the "slutch hole" of the boiler was loose, and he proposed to repair the defect. While he was attempting this, the screw broke, and a great body of steam and water rushed out, dashing the man to some distance. Two others of the crew who were standing near managed to escape to the deck unhurt. The unfortunate engineer was speedily covered with scalding water; and when it was possible to get possession of his body, he was found to be quite dead.

## THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY.—LETTER FROM MR COBDEN.

(From the *Wakefield Examiner*.)

We briefly alluded, in last week's *Examiner*, to the indignation evinced by many of our contemporaries at the arbitrary and partial proceedings of the Board of Inland Revenue, in threatening us with an action for the recovery of penalties to the modest tune of £40,000, for simply reprinting, on unstamped paper, the report of a trial which had already paid duty as an item of news, and afterwards extorting £10 from the proprietor of this journal on the same plea, though furnished with abundant evidence of such reprints ranking among the most ordinary occurrences of newspaper life. We have now the pleasure of recording Mr. Cobden's opinion of this petty and one-sided stretch of official authority, and the importance, to editors and publishers, of uniting for present protection against similar acts of fiscal robbery, and the ultimate removal of every tax upon knowledge:—

To the Editor of the "Wakefield and West Riding Examiner."

Sir,—Had I received the particulars of your transaction with the Board of Inland Revenue before you paid the mitigated penalty of £10 in lieu of the £40,000 originally claimed, I should have done my best, as your representative, to prevent its being enforced; and, in case of failure, I should have advised you to suffer the Board to compel the payment by legal process. We should then have seen whether, after agreeing to compromise a claim of £40,000 for the paltry sum of £10, they would have ventured to appear in court as plaintiffs for the former amount.

But had you consulted me before the amount was paid, I should have expressed an opinion that the Board of Inland Revenue cannot be in a position to make a fresh claim for penalties "for evasion of the newspaper stamp duty by printing an article of intelligence upon unstamped paper," until they have settled the claims already made upon other parties, and defined, beyond further doubt, what is and what is not a newspaper. The Board must not be allowed to single out one paper for persecution, and allow fifty others equally criminal (if crime there be) to go unmolested. My attention was first drawn to this subject last year by the editor of a monthly unstamped periodical, called, I think, the *Reformer's Gazette*, published as the organ of the Norwich Reform Association. This work was stopped by a threat of penalties which frightened the publisher into instant submission. Next came a threat to the same effect to the publisher of the *Freeholder*—the monthly organ of the Freehold Land Societies. A correspondence ensued between Mr. Cassell and Mr. Keogh, and between the latter gentleman and Mr. Scholefield, M.P. Mr. Keogh protested that the Board of Inland Revenue were determined to act impartially against all infringements of the law brought under their notice. He was taken at his word; specimens of a score or two of newspapers were sent to him, published under precisely the same circumstances as the *Freeholder*; and, by way of making the illustration clear to the meanest capacity, duplicate copies of each publication, one stamped and another unstamped, were forwarded to him together. From that time to this the *Freeholder* has continued to appear as before, without a stamp when intended for local circulation, and stamped only for transmission by post. I have heard that the Board of Inland Revenue have selected one of the fifty-one registered London newspapers, a portion of which is published without stamps, with which to try the question in a court of law. Pending that trial, I repeat, the Board was not justified in enforcing a penalty on you. The penalties, if there be any, should fall in preference upon the fifty-one periodicals which are registered as newspapers—and are newspapers according to Mr. Keogh's definition—but which sell a portion of their impression, and sometimes the whole of it, without stamps. The penalties, if there be any, will amount not merely to tens of thousands, but to millions. Should the dictum of the Board of Inland Revenue, that "a paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, is a newspaper, without reference to the intervals of its publication," be confirmed by a court of law, and should the aforesaid fifty-one newspapers, the *Freeholder* included, be required henceforth to stamp the whole of their impressions, then you will speedily behold an alteration of the law. In the meantime I would advise an union of the newspaper press, to protect itself against a capricious exercise of power at the hands of the Board of Inland Revenue. If the poor Norwich *Reformer's Gazette*, which expired of sheer fright at the sight of the first letter signed "Thomas Keogh," had had an organized body at its back, like the *Freeholders' Union*, it might have been in the field at the present day; and permit me to express a doubt whether, if you had been associated with a couple of hundred other newspapers, you would not have had a more gentle answer to your humble remonstrance than the peremptory demand for £10, under a threat of a £40,000 penalty. I say, then, unite; and let your object be the removal, as speedily as possible, of all taxes upon knowledge, but claiming for yourselves immediately the same right of printing both stamped copies (for post) and unstamped copies (for local circulation) of your journals as is now enjoyed by fifty-one London newspapers. I do not expect that all existing newspapers will join you, because some of them may take an erroneous and narrow-minded view of their own interest. Some of them will possibly oppose you; and this brings to my recollection an anecdote with which to conclude my letter. About twenty years ago I was associated with the great body of calico printers in an agitation for the abolition of the excise duty of threepence halfpenny per square yard upon printed cottons. We were not unanimous; some of the "trade" held aloof in doubt; others were opposed to us; and the largest house actually signed a petition against the repeal of the duty. When this last fact was communicated to Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, he shrewdly remarked, "This is one of the strongest arguments I have yet heard in support of your object, for if the largest calico printer is in favour of the retention of the tax, it is quite clear that his interest in this matter cannot be the interest of the public." The excise-man's stamp was no longer allowed to defile our printed calicoes, and the benefits which have resulted, especially to the mass of the people, are, I believe, a fair



example of the improvement and development which our periodical literature would derive from the removal of every tax and restriction which now encumber it; such, at least, must be the faith of every free-trader.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
RICHARD COBDEN.

Midhurst, October 8th, 1850.

As Mr. Cobden has clearly shown, and we have personally experienced, the vaunted determination of the Board of Inland Revenue to "act impartially against all infringements of the law brought under its notice," is mere moonshine. On receiving information that some musty and obsolete statute had been violated by our republication of the notorious penance case, we at once placed the board in possession of pamphlets deriving a similar origin, and issued both previous and subsequent to the report in question. This had the effect, coupled with an urgent remonstrance on the hardship of singling out one paper for the infliction of a penalty which all had more or less incurred, of inducing the Commissioners to withdraw their preposterous demand of £20 per copy, or the moderate sum of £40,000. But it failed to imbue them with the conviction that even-handed justice called for a total remission of the fine. From the mountain they descended to the molehill, and professed their readiness to compromise the affair for £10. Still demurring to payment on compulsion, for what our contemporaries were allowed to practise with impunity; we solicited a reconsideration of the case, with the view of reducing the penalty, if the board persisted in pressing for one, to a nominal amount. Though backed by the representations of parties of the highest respectability in Wakefield, who were kind enough to enlighten the commissioners on the animus which dictated the laying of the information, the application proved unsuccessful. We were obligingly assured by Mr. Timm, the solicitor to the board, that unless the £10 were remitted within a week, his discriminating and merciful employers would proceed for the full penalty of forty thousand pounds! Seeing no prospect of fighting the battle single-handed, and anxious to avoid unprofitable litigation, the publisher reluctantly suffered himself to be fleeced to the stipulated extent. Contrasting this result with the spirited example of the organ of the freehold land movement, quoted by Mr. Cobden, we find the boasted impartiality of the commissioners resolving itself into the lowest phase of intimidation where no resistance is attempted or apprehended, and shrinking into abject pusillanimity when menaced with vigorous opposition.

There are many circumstances, however, which combine to deter owners and agents of newspaper property from entering the lists in an individual capacity with men whose bank, in such cases, is the national exchequer, and who have all the legal resources of government at command. Unity alone, based on a community of interest, and sustained by the power which the press exerts on every other question, is the only sheet-anchor of British journalism—the one defence against the aggressive and inconsistent vagaries of a tribunal whose very existence is a disgrace to a Liberal ministry. The suggestion of the hon. member for the West Riding embodies this principle, and cannot be too early or earnestly taken into consideration by our professional brethren, if they would emancipate the "fourth estate" from its remaining trammels.

**LIBERATED AFRICANS IN THE WEST INDIES.**—The Parliamentary documents just published, regarding the emigration of Africans from Sierra Leone and St. Helena to the West Indies, during the past year, show, that in each of the colonies where they have been received, a desire is entertained for further and continuous arrivals. The large majority consists of those who have been rescued from slavery, but there seems to be some prospect that the repugnance to emigration on the part of the Kroomen will rapidly diminish, provided faith be kept in supplying them with return passages at the termination of their contracts. The proposed distribution of emigrants by the Emigration Commission will, for the future, be based on the average exports of each colony, and under a calculation of this sort the proportion will be about one ship for every 100,000 cwt. of sugar. This would relatively give about six ships to Demerara, four to Trinidad, and one each to St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Kitt's. According to an agreement which came into operation on the 15th of November last, the old system of chartering various ships for the removal of the liberated Africans from St. Helena and Sierra Leone to the several sugar colonies has been done away with, and the whole are now conveyed by Messrs. Hyde and Hodge at the rate £6 1s. 10d. from Sierra Leone, and £6 14s. 10d. from St. Helena, subject to a deduction averaging 4d. per day for their maintenance during any period of delay in their removal. There is also to be a deduction of £1 for all who are landed in such a state as to require to be sent to the hospital.

**THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.**—Notwithstanding that twenty-six days had yesterday elapsed from the time the calamitous fire commenced in Mark-lane, a great body of flame remained as late as seven o'clock last evening in the ruins; and several firemen were still actively engaged in discharging water upon the same. Up to last night a very considerable amount of property had been recovered from the ruins, but owing to the intensity of the heat to which it was exposed for such a lengthened period, many thousand pounds worth of goods had been destroyed, which otherwise might have been recovered comparatively uninjured.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 16, Two o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**ALLEGED ABDICATION OF THE ELECTOR OF HESSE.**—FRANKFORT, Oct. 13.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* publishes a supplement announcing that the Elector of Hesse has abdicated. Baron Dornberg has left for Berlin, the bearer of a conciliatory letter to the King. By intelligence from Wilhelmshad of the 12th; it appears that Hassenpflug has resigned the portfolio of finance, but is still Minister of the Interior and of Justice—thus Premier. The new Minister is M. Volmar, who was in office in 1848. Whether this is the precursor of a change in the recent orders in the collection of taxes, time must show. Haynau has received all power since the acceptance of the resignation of the officers at Cassel, and, as far as the Elector's will is concerned, has the lives of every subject in his hands. Any verdict of a court martial may be executed within six hours. Since receiving this order Haynau has sent to the officers at Hanau, as well those of the gendarmerie as of the line; demanding, within twenty-four hours, a declaration of readiness to obey all ordinances and commands whatsoever.

**THE WURTEMBERG CHAMBERS** have been [pro-rogued.

**PIEDMONT.**—The *Opinione* announces that a fresh note has been addressed by the Papal Government to the Cabinet of Turin, protesting against the measures adopted with regard to MM. Franzoni and Maronghi. M. Ferdinand Barrot is reported to be on the point of quitting Turin for another diplomatic post.

**THE CHURCH QUESTION.**—The meeting held yesterday at St. Martin's Hall, in reference to the Church, was confined to members of "the London Union on Church Matters;" and no other persons, whether clergymen or laymen, were admitted. The object of the meeting was "to consider the resolutions adopted by the Bristol Church Union," declining to accept a declaration of faith over and above the existing formularies of the English Church. The application of reporters to be present for the purpose of making the discussion public was refused, and the proceedings were conducted with closed doors. The meeting lasted above four hours. The Rev. C. W. Page was in the chair, and Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mill, and Mr. Keble, were present. We are informed that on the motion of Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., a resolution was unanimously agreed to similar to that adopted by the Bristol Church Union. An amendment, we learn, had been proposed to the meeting, but was withdrawn, after a speech from Dr. Pusey, which, it is said, is to be immediately published.—*Times of this morning.*

### THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND ITS MAGAZINES.

A correspondent obligingly furnishes us with the following outline of what took place at the meeting of the Congregational Union, at Southampton, yesterday. We had made arrangements for a regular report of the proceedings, but from some unexplained cause our parcel has not come to hand:—"I am anxious to save the post just to give you the result of the discussion this morning at the Above-Bar Chapel. It may be in the recollection of some of your readers that at the last annual meeting of the Congregational Union Mr. Reed, of Norwich, proposed—'That the committee of the Union be instructed to make arrangements by which, with due respect to the safety of the property of the *Christian Witness* and *Christian Penny Magazine*, they shall be no longer regarded as the "official organs" of the Congregational Union, and to report thereon at the next autumnal meeting.' This morning the Report of the committee was presented, but it did not involve, however, an entire separation of the magazines from the Union. After a long conversation the Report was not adopted, and a motion made for the adjournment of the consideration of the question was hastily rejected. This paved the way for a resolution to the effect—'That after the statements made by Dr. Campbell, the existing arrangements of the Union with regard to the magazines be continued.' Although this was declared by the Chairman to be carried, yet a large number of hands were held up against it. If unanimity could have been secured upon so important a matter, I think it would have been wiser to have waited till next May. Mr. Reed was unable to be present from indisposition. Dr. Campbell has expressed his regret for the appearance of certain papers in the *Christian Witness*, and made some remarkably good promises, which I hope he will be able to perform."

**LORD STANLEY AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.**—The tone of Lord Stanley's late speech at Bury having inspired his supporters with some apprehension that another "treason" was in contemplation, Mr. G. F. Young addressed a letter to his lordship, to which a reply has been published, in which his lordship expresses his surprise that the inference should be drawn from what he then said, that he had changed his opinions:—

I certainly said that if good farming would not pay, bad could not; but I even went so far as to dilate on the distinction between good and high farming, the latter of which I contended could not be carried on at such prices as now rule, and as I think must rule under free trade. You do me justice in supposing that had I altered my

views I should have taken a very different opportunity of making the statement, and not left it to be inferred from any casual expressions; but my intention at Bury was wholly different, and I hoped I had succeeded in justifying my recommendations to the tenants of that district to do justice to the land, while at the same time I adhered most unequivocally to all the opinions I have expressed, in and out of Parliament, as to the effect of our recent policy on agriculture in general.

**PARLIAMENT** was yesterday prorogued by the Royal Commissioners—consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Earl Granville—until Thursday, Nov. 14th.

**THE MURDER AT FRIMLEY.**—CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS.—It will be satisfactory to the public to know, that the above dreadful occurrence is now completely brought to light, by the confession of one of the guilty parties. On Monday afternoon Hiram Smith, alias Hiram Trowers, one of the four men in custody, expressed a desire to see Mr. W. Keene, the Governor of Guildford Gaol, where he is confined. Mr. Keene, accordingly, went to him in his cell, and the prisoner then made a statement, which was taken down in writing, of all the circumstances connected with the dreadful affair; stating, that the burglary was planned by himself and the other three men in custody, and that the fatal shot was fired by Levi Harwood. He also states, that after the murder they all came to Kingston together, and Harwood went to London to dispose of the stolen property, and when he came back he gave him 7s. 6d. as his share. The prisoner entered minutely into the details of the outrage, but stated that the pistol was only intended to terrify the inmates of the house into submission, and that there was no intention originally to commit any violence. It appears, from inquiries that have since been set on foot, that the statement of the accomplice can be confirmed in many material points by independent testimony; and, if this should be correct, the case will be quite complete. The prisoners are to undergo another examination on Friday.

**MURDER BY STRANGULATION AT DONNINGHURST.**—A horrible murder has been perpetrated at Donninghurst, a few miles from Brentwood in Essex. On Saturday afternoon, Jael Denny, the daughter of Thomas Last, the late bailiff of Mr. Thomas Drory, a farmer of Great Burstead, and about twenty years of age, left her home, and was never afterwards seen alive. Her parents waited up the whole night in anxious suspense for her return. At daybreak Last started out in one direction in search, and the mother in another. After wandering about for two or three hours, the father, in passing through a field known as "Seven-acre Field," belonging to the farm of Mr. George Combere, a mile distant from the poor man's cottage, noticed what he thought to be an ox lying on the grass in a secluded part of the meadow, which is overshadowed by a thick clump of trees. A rivulet which separates the parishes of Donninghurst and Shinfield passes close to the spot. On approaching it he discovered it to be the body of his unfortunate stepdaughter. She was lying with her face downwards, and a brief glance sufficed to show that she had met with a violent death. The poor man's cries brought assistance from several farms, and on the body being turned over it was seen that she had been strangled by a rope which had been twisted several times round her neck. The dead body was then conveyed to the parent's cottage. Suspicion immediately fastened upon Mr. Thomas Drory, son of the above, who was known to have long kept up an improper intimacy with the deceased, which, coming to the knowledge of the father, occasioned the dismissal of Thomas Last from his office of bailiff. From what was stated at the inquest on Monday, it would appear that the deceased was pregnant at the time of her death, and that the knowledge of this fact had occasioned much apprehension to Mr. Drory, who had been heard to threaten to make away with her; and, according to the statement of the deceased, had resolved upon giving her poison, with a view to procure abortion. On the afternoon of the murder he was seen walking with the deceased, and it was known that they were to meet again that evening. When the prisoner was apprehended, immediately after the discovery of the murder, he was taken by Mr. Coulson, the superintendent of police, to the spot where the body was found, but on reaching the meadow hesitated in following him. The officer, however, insisted upon his proceeding, and as they advanced to the body, which was left in the same state as when it was discovered, Drory became deadly pale, and could scarcely walk. On reaching the corpse he turned his head away and walked aside while Mr. Coulson carefully examined it. Mr. Coulson, on searching a box at the prisoner's house, found two pieces of cord; the end of one piece had been recently cut, and corresponded exactly with the piece of rope found round the neck of the deceased. Marks of blood were also found on the prisoner's clothes. The inquest was adjourned.

**THE REV. G. C. GORHAM** is seriously ill at Bramford Speke, and his medical advisers are in constant daily attendance.—*Exeter Gazette.*

**INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.**—It is stated that Mr. Paxton has reported favourably of the Abbeylands at Erith, the place selected by the Government for one of the metropolitan cemeteries.

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.

Contrary to expectation the supply of Foreign Grain in this week is but moderate, and the quantity of English, also fresh up, being scanty, our trade is to-day in rather better tone, every article being held firmly.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 820 qrs.; Foreign, 9,410 qrs. Barley—English, 370 qrs.; Foreign, 7,220 qrs. Oats—English, 1,050 qrs.; Foreign, 14,540 qrs. Flour—English, 1,910 sacks; Irish, 1,880 sacks; Foreign, 3,200 sacks.



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of 25s., collected at Brown's Hotel, Liverpool, for Dr. Dick, of Broughty Ferry.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1850.

#### SUMMARY.

HER MAJESTY, Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert, quitted her quiet retreat at Balmoral, on Thursday last. Studiously she is said to have shunned, during her stay there, whatever savoured of the pomp of station, and all that might address her as a queen rather than as a woman. She appears to have relished Nature in her gloomiest and sternest moods, and to have held frequent and delighted communion with objects whose lessons are always more or less monitory of the vanity of mere conventional greatness. We hope her strong common-sense read aright the silent utterances of what she saw—and could contrast them with the cold, selfish, and intolerant aspect of that ecclesiastical system over which she nominally presides. 'Tis said—we know not on what authority—that the Bishop of London wrote to her, remonstrating against her leaving home without a clergyman of the Church of England in her train, and against her uniting in worship with a Presbyterian congregation—and 'tis hinted that he got a reply, the plain purport of which was, much-needed advice, to mind his own business, and a gentle hint that her Majesty could not have stepped beyond her line of duty, in communing with "*the Established Church of Scotland*." This, however, is by the bye. The royal couple reached Edinburgh on Thursday evening, and were welcomed into auld Reekie by a monster bonfire on Arthur's seat—arrived at Buckingham Palace on Friday night, and are now quietly established at Osborne House.

The domestic topics of the week arrange themselves most naturally under the following heads—political, economical, ecclesiastical, and social. The meeting of the National Reform Association, at the London Tavern, on Monday last, is the only prominent fact falling under the first division. It may be regarded as the breaking of ground for another campaign of agitation. And the act was performed with becoming spirit. There was a good muster of favourable M.P.'s, and more than ordinary excellence of speech. The *Times* characterises it as "the usual thing"—the same leading facts, the same arguments, the same appeals, the same demands. To be sure it was—how could it well be otherwise? Unfortunately, the case remains much the same as last year. Our rulers have shown no disposition to alter it—Parliament refuses to meddle with it—and the people have grown too wise to apply violence to it. What, then, would the *Times* have? Irrelevant facts in the place of pertinent ones, or feeble arguments instead of powerful ones? No doubt this would suit the organ of Austria, and the abettor of continental despotism, but it was not likely to recommend itself to the principal speakers on Monday last. Violent changes the *Times* deprecates, both as impolitic and unnecessary. Is the change proposed a violent one? Is it, in reality, a formidable one, save to those who live by abuses? Is it, moreover, so distant as the *Times* affects to believe? We throw not. No! if nothing else gave us assurance of coming victory, the rapid progress of the Freehold Franchise Movement would convince us that we shall not have to wait very long. A Legislature really representative of public opinion is what no honest Englishman need dread, and what, however the *Times* may jeer, the labours of the National Reform Association are powerfully aiding in bringing about.

The Revenue returns come under our economical division. We anticipated their tenour last week. For the quarter ending October 5th, the decrease on the Customs is £1,389, accounted for by a smaller importation of corn, cheese, manufactured silks, and spirits—the decrease in the

demand for the last article being plainly attributable to the cessation of cholera. Sugar, tea, raisins, and currants, and butter, have produced about £170,000 more revenue this quarter than in the corresponding one of last year. The quarter's Excise falls off by £184,234, against which we have to set a remission of the duty on bricks, and allowance of drawback on old stocks, amounting to £263,000—so that, in other respects, and consulted as a test of national consumption, the Excise shows a gain of £80,000. The Stamp duties, too, show a diminution of £179,719. But this cannot be fairly taken to indicate any decay of business. Men have waited for the New Stamps Act before making large purchases—and that has but just come into operation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer may thank his own bungling habits for this deficit. Land and Assessed Taxes are less this quarter by £16,444, and the Property-tax by £46,142—amounts too trifling to indicate much either way. The returns for the year, as compared with last, are cheering. In the Customs there has been an increase of £81,242—in the Excise, of £531,186—in Land and Assessed Taxes, of £8,185—and in the Property-tax, of £30,502. The nett increase on the year's revenue amounts to £645,475. This does not show the elasticity of our resources to have been destroyed by our Free-trade policy.

We come now to Ecclesiastical topics, and under this head our facts are more in number and of greater variety. First of all we have a long address to the Catholics of Ireland from the Committee of Prelates appointed by the Synod of Thurles to carry into execution the project of establishing a Catholic University in Ireland—an address which, if the arguments put forward in it be sound, ought to have been issued years ago—and which, in as far as they are not sound, owes its appearance and complexion to the altered position of the Roman pontiffs, and may justly be regarded as speaking the sense of the bigots who surround him. It has thrown the educational latitudinarians into a terrible rage, and almost compels our old friend the *Examiner* to cry out, "No Popery." And yet it was to these Irish priests that our Whigs and Liberals were so anxious to give a State sanction and State pay, and railed at the absurd intolerance of those who, on broad principles, objected to the contemplated treachery. The appointment of Dr. Wiseman as Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster concerns us less. So long as Roman Catholics support by voluntary contributions their own orders of priesthood, let the Pope confer upon them what ecclesiastical titles and powers he may please.

The *Globe* announces the projected creation of a new bishopric. Southwark is destined to be the happy see. Her Majesty's Government, we are told, have given their sanction—who will doubt it?—for the introduction of a bill into Parliament, for this purpose, early next session. The dioceses of London and Winchester are to be divided—and the work now done by two bishops is to be apportioned to three. Whether the Bishop of London is to relinquish any portion of his princely revenue at the same time that he is relieved from a part of his responsibility and work, is not hinted. Part of his patronage he will, of course, give up. The funds for the endowment of the new see, will, no doubt, be provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have evinced a far greater alacrity to create good places, than to assist poor ones. We confess, looking at the arrangement *per se*, we like not this increase of the episcopal staff—but regarding it as the symptom of a system for whose downfall we are labouring, we are inclined to believe that our rulers are making the Establishment top-heavy, and that the faster they proceed in this direction, the sooner will they bring about the overthrow which awaits all institutions based on falsehood.

The Industrial Exhibition of 1851 has become as much a topic of periodical remark and speculation as any one of our permanent institutions; and the "crystal palace" in which it is to be enclosed anticipates in attractiveness the Exhibition itself. Mr. Paxton has reached fame at a stride. He expounds to admiring audiences, indefinitely enlarged by industrious reporters and limners, the dimensions, construction, and advantages of his novel and beautiful edifice; and even describes how it germinated and developed in his brain—grew through a single night of hard study from a sudden thought to a complete, elaborate conception. Nor does it exist only in intention: it is rising like a stately grove on the space allotted to it, seeming rather to ascend than to be built up, so rapidly and quietly is it put together. It almost realizes and promises to fulfil our great poet's description:—

"Anon out of the earth a fabric huge  
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound  
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet,  
Built like a temple where pillars round  
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid—

The hasty multitude  
Admiring entered; and the work some praised,  
And some the architect."

The grand review on the Plain of Satory has, with M. Poitevin, divided the attention of the

Parisians during the past week, and afforded a fruitful topic of discussion to their journalists ever since. On this occasion the cries of the troops were so strongly in favour of the President as to perplex the members of the Commission of Permanence, who were there to watch the proceedings. Sausages and champagne were openly distributed, as before, and Louis Napoleon seemed to have it all his own way. Although, at the subsequent meeting of the Commission the subject was discussed, all parties seemed to hang back from proposing any decisive course of action which would bring them into collision with the President and his Ministers. The reason is apparent. It is now the settled opinion of the leading men—whether Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists—that "things are not ripe for monarchy," and that the only prudent course will be to prolong the powers of Louis Napoleon, and endeavour to obtain his co-operation for the restoration of the monarchy at a future period. With this view they will unite in supporting a revision of the constitution at the approaching meeting of the Assembly. To enter upon a conflict with the President at the present time, would, therefore, endanger this scheme, and, perhaps, lead to renewed convulsions. Louis Napoleon is once again (to use a French phrase) "master of the situation;" but experience does not permit us to conclude that he will use his opportunity more wisely than on previous occasions. It may be, that the astute politicians around him are desirous that he shall have full opportunity of proving his incapacity, before they agitate their own projects for disposing of the supreme power in the State.

The affairs of Hesse Cassel have come to a crisis which excites the anxious interest of all friends of progress not only in Germany, but in Europe. The peremptory refusal of the worthless Elector to listen to any arrangement with his protesting people, indicates equally his desire to provoke insurrection, and his confident reliance on Austrian aid. In the former he has hitherto been, and is likely to be, disappointed. General Haynau, his military representative at Cassel, is no more able to deal with the passive resistance of the population than was his brother with the hard blows of the Bankside draymen. No one disputes his title, and no one obeys his behests. Instead of being a military dictator, he is a virtual prisoner in his own house. No tool can be found base enough to fulfil his commands. The Burgomaster, although displaced, continues to rule and to be obeyed; the Permanent Committee exercises its functions, although dissolved; the Burgher Guard retains its organization and its arms, although ordered to be disbanded; and the regular troops look on in quietude upon the strange spectacle, refusing to draw a sword against the constitution. Their nominal sovereign, issuing his Draconic decrees at a safe distance, is a complete picture of the giant Pope, as described in "*Pilgrim's Progress*," sitting at the mouth of his cave, and in his impotence, making grimaces at Christian as he passed by.

What is to be the final solution of this unexampled state of things is still shrouded in mystery. To appearance Prussia still maintains its attitude of protection towards the noble Hessians, and of defiance to the dictation of the Frankfort *soi-disant* Diet, and it is certain that Austria can do little to enforce its imperious threats, at a time when its Italian loan has proved so signal a failure that only a small portion of it is subscribed. But there can be no doubt that Russia has already appeared in the background, and is using those arts and arguments which it knows so well how to urge, to detach Prussia from its present position. Taking into consideration the inconstant character of Frederick William, the ultra-montane tendencies of Radowitz, his new Foreign Minister, and the absolutist sentiments of M. Manteuffel, still a responsible adviser of the Crown, we are strongly of opinion that Russia rather than Prussia will decide the fate of the gallant Hessians.

We have spoken of the failure of the Austro-Italian loan—an event which fully justifies the accuracy of Mr. Cobden's predictions on this subject. The loan for Piedmont, a constitutional country, on the other hand, has been taken by the Rothschilds, and seems to be in good favour. Surely we have good reason for confidence in political progress when we find passive resistance so strikingly successful as at Cassel, and absolutism deprived of its last resource—the loan system—as in Austria.

The failure of the attack on Frederickstadt by the Holstein troops confirms the belief generally entertained of the hopelessness of further offensive operations on either side. We trust it may be the last conflict we shall have to record prior to the settlement of the complicated dispute by negotiation, or, still better, by arbitration.

#### REBELLIOUS AUTHORITY.

A MORE profoundly interesting, or a more instructive spectacle, than that now being exhibited to the world by the little German Electorate



of Hesse Cassel, it is impossible to imagine. Authority rebellious against all law, and subjects scrupulously intent on keeping within its limits—a prince claiming to derive his right from Heaven, and justifying his claim by trampling his own oath in the dust, and rudely commanding others to be equally regardless, and a whole people calmly standing by their institutions, and practically appealing to simple truth and right—a felon minister, the swiftness of whose heels outflung justice, striving, by every artifice, to overturn the social order he was placed in office to preserve, and society unanimously resisting every provocation to become anarchical—such is the teaching picture spread out before the world by the affairs of Hesse Cassel. The world, we have no doubt, will study it, and to some advantage.

Perhaps there has never yet been a struggle between prince and people in which the former was so totally, manifestly, and persistently, wrong, or the latter so peacefully, perfectly, and obviously, right. Every step hitherto taken by the Elector, and by his reckless Prime Minister, has placed him at a greater distance from the well-wishes and sympathies of right-minded men. No power on earth can enable him to govern the subjects whom he has outraged. Foreign bayonets may restore him to his throne, but it can only be as a puppet in the hands of external power. By the aid of Austria he may worry his people, he may coerce them, he may fleece them, but he can never again rule them—never receive their allegiance. He is blindly preparing not only his own fall, but that, also, of all sympathizing German Courts. It is coming—the event lours from the mist of futurity—it is already near enough for us to catch a glimpse of its outline. Monarchy in Germany, at least in its present form, and, probably, as it regards most of the reigning families, is doomed. With hotter haste than ever, it is filling up the measure of its crime, and speeding forward to its final judgment. It cannot last—the sentiment upon which it is based is being chipped away from under it by the violence of its own madness. It will leave itself nothing upon which to rest. It has been engaged for these two years past in tearing up its own recommendations to popular acquiescence. It stands forth to the view of all a palpable nuisance. It produces nothing but misery and disorder. It has insulted reason, alienated the sympathies of the good, and is now arraying against itself all the forces of self-interest. It gets worse as it grows older. Everywhere throughout Europe, the fright which revolution gave it in 1848 has chafed its temper, and turned it mad. Depend upon it, retribution is not far off. Its judgment sleeps not. The world will wake up some fine morning, and be amazed to find all the present forms of monarchy on the continent swept away.

To what end else is the drama of Hesse Cassel being played? To what end do the Princes of Germany unite in sustaining the foremost villain of the plot? How can the world look on and not learn, and mark, and inwardly digest? What is it they see, around which the sympathies of authority range themselves, and which princes are uniting to defend? The official guardian of law and order setting both at naught, for the mere purpose of exalting himself—condemned by the constitution, condemned by the Courts which interpret its functions, condemned by the unanimous verdict of his subjects, and, finally, condemned by the very army upon whose physical force he had relied. Who shall say that a man in this position, worthless, too, in all other respects, shall, by divine right, impose his will as law upon the myriads whom he despises? Is it possible that the affairs of the world should proceed under such guidance? Will civilization stop at the beck of an antic like this? Must intellect bend the knee, and manhood forswear its claims, and hope of human progress be extinguished, that such a creature may do his hests without restraint? This is the problem the solution of which the affairs of Hesse Cassel will, sooner or later, bring about. The people have the game in their own hands. They have already tested the value of peaceful and passive resistance. Admirably have they borne themselves. Nobly are they discharging the mission with which they are entrusted to humanity at large. Triumphantly have they asserted the claims of right against might. Let them but persevere to the end, and the crown of victory will be theirs. Governments may yet be taught by their means that there is nothing so impossible to conquer as the determination of a whole people *not to do*.

There is talk of the intervention of Austria. Well, what can Austria do against a policy like this, consistently carried out? Suppose it to fill Hesse Cassel with soldiers. What then? Who are they to fight with, where there are no armed opponents? Austria may proclaim laws, but those laws may be peacefully set at naught—may levy taxes, but will have to collect them in kind—may exact penalties, but who can imprison a whole nation? If Hesse Cassel will but forswear physical force to the close of the drama, she will suffer less,

both in substance and person, than a single battle would inflict, and she will win her object with the utmost certainty.

It is further declared, that if Austria forcibly intervenes in the affairs of Hesse Cassel, Prussia will oppose her. Should the simple threat suffice to deter Austria from the risk, which is not improbable, bankrupt and beggared as she is known to be, Hesse Cassel may, perchance, reap some advantage from Prussian policy—but not without a serious drawback. Prussia will ask in exchange for what she gives—and all her antecedents lead us to anticipate, that the terms she will impose will favour German princes more than German people, courts rather than constitutions. We have no radiant hopes in Prussian disinterestedness. It is not to princely quarters we look for the regeneration of Germany—much less to the present occupant of Sans Souci. No! The King of Prussia has proved too well his jealousy of constitutionalism at home, to awaken confidence in his pretence to stand by it abroad. Hesse Cassel, we fear, will lose far more than she gains by his protection. The horse cannot accept a rider and retain his freedom.

Upon the Hessians themselves their own victory must mainly depend. The moment they exchange their civil and peaceful attitude for a military and revolutionary one, their cause is lost. Doubtless, it will require unexampled endurance to hold their hands amid so many provocations to violence—and hence, the peculiar need in which they stand of a sympathy which they could prize, and of encouragement which would strengthen their hearts. The British people formally expressed their interest in Hungary—might they not, with at least as great propriety, cheer on the people of Hesse Cassel? In the first case, we saw a nation in arms battling for independence—in the last, we have an entire population, as one man, making their appeal to right, and leaning calmly on their institutions and their laws. Surely we might do a worse thing than ring in the ears of these contemptible German princes our unqualified indignation. Popular opinion in England, unmistakably expressed, goes for much more on the continent than some of our rulers and journalists would allow us to imagine. Practically, it is what despots more dread than parks of artillery. And it is a boon which we can give at pleasure, and ought to give promptly. It does not become us to stand by, and see a noble people dragooned out of their solemnly guaranteed rights, without crying shame upon the princes who commit the crime. As impartial spectators, it behoves us, in the name of humanity, to protest against the gratuitous outrage. We cannot do more—but we ought not to do less. We are not, it is true, constituted the guardians of other people's liberties—but we are a portion of the great family of man, and nothing should be regarded as alien to us which affects the progress of human well-being. The Germans mistakenly imagine that we look upon them with a jealous eye, and would be ill-pleased at their prosperity. We have now a fair occasion for convincing them of their error—and of proving that we watch with intense solicitude their noble struggle with "rebellious authority."

#### NEW FETTERS FOR THE PRESS.

THE blunders of authority have often been more serviceable to freedom than the patient toil of its most earnest friends. A monk, travelling about from town to town for the sale of indulgences, became the immediate occasion of the Protestant Reformation. The Duke of Wellington's eulogium on the perfection of the British Constitution, as developed in the old system of rotten and nomination boroughs, brought about the Reform Bill of 1832. The violent persecution of the unstamped press by the Whigs, several years ago, led to the reduction of the stamp on newspapers from fourpence to one penny. It would seem to be a law in human affairs, that where an error, a folly, or a crime, is sanctioned by public opinion, or has, for any considerable time, been connived at by public indifference, there shall always be some blunderhead to exhibit it in the absurdest possible light, and thus provoke its timely destruction. We earnestly trust, and, indeed, we pretty confidently believe, that the story we are about to tell of certain doings of the Board of Inland Revenue, will be the forerunner of the final emancipation of the newspaper press in this country from the financial fetters by which it has been so long and so shamefully bound.

Our readers will probably remember the dead set made by the above-mentioned Board, a few months ago, against a new monthly publication started at Norwich, under the title of the *Reformer*, which, unhappily, succeeded in suppressing it; and again, more recently, against a similar publication, called the *Freeholder*, which, having at its back a strong party of supporters, resisted the onset manfully, and now pursues its path undisturbed. More lately, the Board has made a dash at the *Wakefield Examiner*, threatening it with an action for the recovery of

penalties to the amount of £40,000, merely for reprinting, on unstamped paper, the report of a trial which had already paid duty as an item of news. The proprietor immediately placed the Board in possession of several pamphlets derived from a similar origin, and issued some previously and some subsequently to the report in question. This step had no other effect than that of bringing down the original demand for £40,000 to the much more modest one for £10. Remonstrance was made, but with no other effect than that of provoking further menace, and the proprietor of the *Wakefield Examiner*, to escape the prospect of ruin set before him, reluctantly paid the mitigated penalty.

If the interpretation put upon the Newspaper Stamp Act by the Board of Inland Revenue should be judicially confirmed—and we understand that the question is to be tried in court with Dickens's monthly political summary—then not only will some fifty-one London periodicals, which are registered as newspapers, but which publish part of their impressions without stamps, be in danger of extinction, but the reprinting of single articles, whether of comment or of intelligence, for the purpose of giving them a wider circulation, will be totally put a stop to. Perhaps there is scarcely a newspaper in the kingdom which has not again and again, as we are sure we often have, become chargeable with a similar infraction of the law as that imputed to the *Wakefield Examiner*. With few exceptions, therefore, the whole newspaper press of the country is interested in combining to throw off the restrictions, so galling to themselves, and so mischievous to the community, at present imposed upon them under financial pretences. Mr. Cobden, we see, in a letter to the *Wakefield Examiner*, strongly advises the members of the press to unite. "Let your object," says he, "be the removal, as speedily as possible, of all taxes upon knowledge, but claiming for yourselves immediately the same right of printing both stamped copies (for post) and unstamped copies (for local circulation) of your journals, as is now enjoyed by fifty-one London newspapers."

We entertain strong hopes that this arbitrary and tyrannical act on the part of the Board of Inland Revenue will be the means of bringing to a crisis the protracted struggle which has been going on in this country for the complete emancipation of the newspaper press. The Board has most blunderingly committed themselves to the mooted of a question which, if decided in their favour, will put down upwards of fifty periodical publications, and thereby raise an outcry against the taxes on knowledge, which no Chancellor of the Exchequer will be strong enough to resist—or, if decided against them, will leave to every newspaper the option of dispensing with stamps on those copies not intended to go through the post. We are not concerned about the issue. It wanted but some such folly as the recent act of the Board of Revenue, to make the cup of iniquity which these taxes on knowledge have filled to overflow. The patience of the public will speedily give way. The nuisance will not only be abated, but abolished. Once taken in hand, half measures will fail to satisfy—and taken in hand we cannot doubt it will be. Every journalist will be pricked on by the reflection that the hard case of the *Wakefield Examiner* may next week, perhaps, be his own. A league for breaking the last fetters on the press is now a measure of self-defence recommended by necessity. In freeing ourselves we shall also serve our country—for no political institution can be safe where the newspaper press is not absolutely free.

#### A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We are glad to hear that there is a probability of a new monthly magazine, adapted to meet the wants of the more advanced section of Nonconformists, being shortly announced, the first number of which will make its appearance with the New Year. From what we hear, we understand that its basis in regard both to its theological and general views will be both broad and liberal, and that, while it will not be the organ of any party or denomination, it will advocate alike the principles of the Anti-state-church Association and of Congregational Dissent. As further particulars will, no doubt, be speedily announced, we need do no more on the present occasion than express our belief of the need of such a publication, and our hearty wishes that the project may succeed. Irrespective of the ground occupied by other and less decided periodicals, there is, beyond all question, a wide field open for the labours of a new magazine of the description we have mentioned, especially if it should succeed in combining high literary merits with liberality of sentiment and strict adherence to principle.

A NEW COLLEGE is about to be opened at Glasgow, on the south side of the river. Its constitution and character will be wholly unsectarian, self-supporting, and non-political. It is divided into two departments; the junior, embracing the elements of a complete English and commercial education, and the collegiate, imparting the elements of a thorough university education.



## THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

[Continued from last week.]

The first and inevitable result of Pitt's death was the destruction of his cabinet. Their retention of office in the face of the array of talent on the old opposition benches, and against the jealousy entertained of them by the Sidmouth clique, was quite impossible. The King assured Lord Hawkesbury of the royal support if he would attempt to reconstruct the ministry, but the honour was wisely declined. The favourite Sidmouth was next consulted; but he had been cured of the vanity of supposing he could rule alone. The Marquis of Wellesley had just arrived from India, and looked a likely premier; but he, too, positively declined. Grenville was at length sent for, as only less humiliating than a direct application to Fox, to whom the King's antipathy was inveterate. It was known that Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham were anxious to unite with Fox, Erskine, Sheridan, and Grey, in a ministry that had been designated by anticipation; "All the talents." Lord Grenville at once admitted this to the King, and obtained his consent to coalesce with the hated Whigs. Fox, not wishing, perhaps, to come in frequent contact with the royal presence, or fixing at once on the restoration of peace as his own work as well as that of his ministry, handsomely waived his right to the Premiership, and took the post of Foreign Secretary. Lord Grenville was, therefore, First Lord of the Treasury. Windham was Colonial, and Earl Spencer Home Secretary. Erskine succeeded his old antagonist, Eldon, as Lord Chancellor. Mr. Grey, as Lord Howick, was First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Henry Petty, though only twenty-six years of age, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sheridan was rewarded for his brilliant but rather unsteady services with the place of Treasurer to the Navy. Pigott and Romilly were respectively Attorney and Solicitor General. The Bedfords were, of course, to be provided for, and got the government of Ireland. Lord Sidmouth had to be made room for, if only as a court favourite, so was appointed Lord Privy Seal. His friend Ellenborough, for the same reason, was made Chief Justice, with a seat in the cabinet—which inauspicious combination of judicial and political functions, the Whig members of this motley ministry had to defend rather against their distinctive principles. Men of such great and varied abilities were never before united in office; but their differences were so radical and numerous as to render their long-continued action impossible. They represented three distinct parties. Fox and his friends were pledged by a public life-time to parliamentary reform, Catholic emancipation, the reduction of taxation, the abolition of the slave trade, and the restoration of peace. Grenville and Windham were the spokesmen of those aristocratic Whigs with whom the vigorous conduct and gainful conclusion of the war were primary considerations. Sidmouth and Ellenborough had already gained the bad distinction of invincible repugnance to every measure of political or social amelioration. This unfortunate misalliance augmented what may be called the natural difficulties of the new ministry—that decline of popularity which is almost sure to follow the disappointments inevitably inflicted by the transference from opposition to office—and a war impossible to terminate in a moment, though protested against from its commencement. The head of gold, with breast of silver, and arms of brass, resting on feet of mingled iron and clay, soon shared the fate of all such heterogeneities—and would have done, even had not that golden head been stricken off by the hand of Death.

### CHAPTER V.

Progress of the resumed War—Fox's earnest but ineffectual pacific efforts—His Death—Abolition of the Slave-trade.

It is now necessary to describe, as rapidly as is consistent with clearness, the prosecution of the war in which England and France had re-engaged. The hostile operations of the former commenced in the detention or capture of two hundred French and Dutch vessels; which Bonaparte retaliated by declaring ten thousand or more English travellers, then in his dominions, prisoners of war, on the pretext that many of them were in the militia. The Dutch army of occupation was marched upon Holland, to the instant affright of its then Viceroy, the Duke of Cambridge. Loans and contributions were levied on the Hanse Towns, and the Elbe and Weser, the approaches to Hamburg and Bremen, closed to British commerce; which our vessels returned by blockading the mouths of those rivers. Naples was invaded, on the ground of its friendship with England, and the importance of its ports. Spain, not being in the actual possession of the French, was not included in the declaration of war; but a fleet being known to be preparing in Ferrol for French service, an English force was sent to watch it, and four treasure ships captured—a piece of sharp practice which excited severe remarks in Parliament. In April, 1805, the Czar Alexander and Gustavus of Sweden were induced to form a close alliance with England; and Austria, for some time hesitant, was thrown into the coalition in the following August, by the annexation of Genoa to France. Instantly, "the army of England"—as the hundred and fifty thousand men encamped along the Boulogne coast were termed—struck its tents, and marched with the rapidity which anticipates and secures success, on the gathering forces of Austria. The Electors of Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, sided with the invaders. Prussia persisted in vacillating, temporizing neutrality. Notorious incapacity presided over the Austrian armies in the person of General Mack, and either cowardice or treachery prevailed among his subordinates. Driven across the Danube by Ney, one of Napoleon's best generals, whole brigades surrendered without a shot; and at length, fairly enclosed within the heights of Ulm, Mack marched out his troops on about the twelfth day after Napoleon's crossing the Rhine, only to deposit their arms and standards at the feet of an aide-de-camp. Bonaparte was once more on the undefended road to Vienna. The Emperor and court fled as he approached, and abandoned the ancient Schonbrun to his use, besides immense quantities of military stores, of which their own allies were much in want. In Moravia the Emperor raised another army, and, in conjunction with the Russians, who had then arrived under the personal command of their Czar, again hazarded his empire on the battle-field of Austerlitz [Dec. 2nd]. Hard-fought and long undecided, the day ended in one of Napoleon's most celebrated victories. The Russians retreated in unbroken masses, under cover of Cossack clouds, within the natural entrenchments of their icy clime; but the broken-spirited Francis opened negotiations which terminated in the treaty of Presburg [signed Dec. 26th]. By this humiliating treaty—a signal instance of retribution—Austria lost all she had gained by that of Campoformio. Venice, and her territories—still worse, Trieste, Austria's only seaport—were given up to France, besides the payment of a hundred and forty millions of francs. To her own constituent

states—Bavaria and Wurtemberg—Austria was obliged to concede the rank of kingdoms, and to Baden of a grand duchy, to which their new master had raised them, in his affectation of king-making; besides the Tyrol, the bishopric of Passau, and other territories. The throne of the Cæsars, thus deprived of its oldest girdle fortresses, and circled instead with a complete belt of states subject to its modern rival, its humbled occupant was reduced formally to renounce the long-cherished title of elective Emperor of Germany—the empire itself dividing into Austria and the Confederation of the Rhine; the latter consisting of twelve or fourteen states, with Napoleon for its "Protector." While Napoleon was thus shattering one arm of the formidable coalition raised against him, its other arm, England and Sweden, had done nothing by land. Some six thousand English troops were sent—three months after Napoleon had marched for the Rhine!—to join twelve thousand Swedes, and as many Russians. This army, inconsiderable as it was, might have recovered Hanover and threatened Holland, thereby compelling Napoleon to divide his grand Germanic army, and seriously lessening his chances of success on the Danube. But a month was spent in trying to coax the Court of Berlin into Antigallican decision—another in pacifying the impulsive Swede, who had grown restive at the delay, and quarrelled with Frederick—and by the time Hanover was reached, Napoleon was on his triumphant return to Paris. Nelson spent the summer in chasing the French admiral across the Atlantic and back, unable to engage him in fight, till he had cooped him, with his Spanish allies, into "Trafalgar's bay," where that tremendous encounter took place [October 21st] which consummated our naval triumphs, culminated the popularity of a peculiarly national hero, and excited mingled emotions of unparalleled intensity in the public mind—emotions which still stir in the heart of every Englishman, however indifferent to patriotism or enamoured of peace.

Such was the balanced fortune of the war—similar to that sort of deadlock which brought about the armistice of Amiens; both parties victorious; but on different fields—when the death of Pitt bequeathed it to a successor who had all along censured its conduct as feeble, as well as protested against its commencement as unnecessary. Fox set himself at once to the noble but difficult task of pacification. He reckoned much on his personal influence with Napoleon and Talleyrand, and addressed to them such sentiments as were irresistible to his own philanthropic mind. But Napoleon was rapidly encrusting his great soul with indulgence in the lust of power, and by the commission of atrocious cruelties; and Talleyrand was only too willing to correspond with one whose humanity might be imposed upon to the cost of his nation's interests. Napoleon—now Emperor of France and King of Italy—his brothers and soldier-chiefs the crowned despots of states subjugated in the name of democracy—had utterly lost that sympathy which he largely excited in England while identified, though only in name, with republicanism. His murder of the Duc de Enghien—for that inhuman transaction cannot be more lightly designated—the seizure of Drake, Smith, and Rumboldt, English representatives at neutral courts, on pretences manifestly false—above all, the mysterious deaths in the Temple prison (now succeeding to the horrible notoriety of the Bastille), of the brave General Pichegru and Captain Wright, the execution of the intrepid royalist Georges, and the banishment of the noble, Cato-like Moreau—these crimes, by which he cleared his way to the imperial dignity and absolute sovereignty, inflamed against him the moral sense of all parties and of all countries. Fox felt it a solemn obligation not to enlarge—even to procure peace—the dominions of an insatiable ambition and an unmitigated despotism. He sanctioned his colleagues in measures for improving the military service, and recruiting the finances, and betrayed not the slightest symptoms of fear while, in the true spirit of a peace-maker, he put up with a repetition of diplomatic tricks, any one of which would have justified, according to usage, the instant rupture of negotiation. He refused indignantly the temptation offered to the cupidity of a commercial nation in the proposal to exchange the Free Hanseatic Towns for Hanover; he would be no party to indemnification from the spoils of states with which he had waged no war. He kindled into indignation at the murder of Palm—a German bookseller, shot by a French court-martial, for the publication of papers offensive to the tyrant—and dictated sterner instructions to his envoy, in treating with an enemy that seemed changing into a monster.

But a nearer enemy, and one that would admit of no negotiation, was about to strike the gifted and generous statesman. Death had carried off Burke and Pitt, and would now complete the great triumvirate. On the 15th of September—while the country was rejoicing over the battle of Maida, at which a handful of British troops first crossed bayonets with a French army, and pre-dated their successes in Spain—as the Tower guns were announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres by an adventurous band—Fox died at Chiswick House, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Parliament was not sitting, but his admiring colleagues laid him in Westminster Abbey, beside the monument to Chatham, and within a few feet of Chatham's son, who had so lately gone before. There they lay, side by side, peaceful at last as sleeping infants; and uttering to the world, in their involuntary union, a more eloquent homily on the mutations of humanity than had ever flowed from even their most eloquent lips. "Poor Fox dead! I am more affected by it than I thought I should be," was the remark of one; and, doubtless, the sentiment of most. Unlike his great antagonist, Fox was even more loved than admired. The affection of his followers exceeded their trust in his abilities, and survived the rupture of long-established friendships. "He is a man born to be loved," was the magnificent eulogy of Burke, after he had repudiated his principles and renounced his company. As in his eloquence he united, in the highest degree, declamation and argument—making the latter glow and coruscate with the fervor and brilliance of the former; and the two inseparable as the heat and sparkle of molten metal—so in his character he combined force and grandeur of intellect with the warmth and humour of a generous heart; the wisdom and dignity of the philosophic statesman with the simplicity and playfulness of a child. He scorned only dissimulation, and resented nothing but the oppression of the helpless. He espoused every interest of humanity—personal and political, civil and religious, at home and abroad—and came at length to be known throughout the wide world as the disinterested champion of the wronged, degraded, and suffering. He pleaded for peace, in the name of the peoples, when rulers were bent on war; nor did he cease to plead when the peoples were frenzied with a craven or a vain-glorious courage. He demanded popular representation, denounced religious disabilities, and defended trial by jury, through that dismal period when such fidelity to liberty incurred the anger of a king, and involved hopeless exclusion from the dignities to which he was entitled by Nature and accredited by his country. He declared for the abolition of the slave trade at its first suggestion, and effected it when its chosen apostle distrusted his earnestness. Thus he approached the ideal of a statesman—as John Foster has finely shown—but, alas! the more to humiliate and distress us by his public errors and personal vices. On the latter, it is not needful here to dwell—unhappily, they are as



notorious as his better reputation is spacious and enduring. But the former must be particularized, as their results will be hereafter seen. They were, in coalition with Lord North, whose policy he had long and justly opposed—his urging the right of the Prince of Wales to the Regency—and his silence on the Catholic question on taking office in 1806. These all sprang out of subordinating principle, though sincere and earnest, to personal ambition and party interests—a failing inherited and enlarged upon by his political descendants, without the veiling splendour of his genius, or the apology of his period and position. He was one, take him all in all, of whom his party may justly be proud, and to whom his country has reason to be for ever admiring and grateful—grateful for great services rendered, greater evils resisted, and the illustrious example bequeathed.

The crowning glory of Fox's life, and the single but sufficient achievement of his Ministry, was the abolition of the accursed slave trade. For twenty years it had been kept before Parliament and the country by the devoted and brilliant labours of William Wilberforce, and had received the advocacy, more or less earnest, of nearly every man of eminence in those times of political greatness. Burke, Fox, Pitt, Erskine, Windham, Sheridan, Grey, Grenville, Canning—all lent it the splendour and the support of their abilities. It is difficult to decide to whom belongs the honour of first awakening to the atrocity and attempting the extinction of a traffic which we can scarcely realize as once an ordinary and respectable avocation. There seems to have been, as on several other occasions in the moral history of our race—the pregnant hint of a great, undiscovered spiritual law—a sort of simultaneous influence exerted on a number of independent minds, stimulating them to action, while unconscious of sympathy, and presently attracting them from their isolation by a mutual affinity. While Granville Sharpe was testing the reality of the freedom conferred by contact with English soil, a Mr. Ramsay was observing with horror the sufferings of negroes as they were debarked under his eyes in the West Indian islands. A year or two later, Thomas Clarkson was writing his celebrated essay on "The Slave Trade." Mr. Wilberforce was then a young man of singular position and promise. Entering Parliament for Hull on attaining his majority in 1780, by virtue of his family property in the vicinity, he had been chosen for the great county of York for the eloquence with which he opposed the unpopular Coalition Ministry. The intimate associate of Pitt, and all the choice spirits, the fair and fashionable, of the period—possessed of pleasing manners and large property—endowed with every element, in short, of political success—he astonished the world by a sudden avowal of what are called Evangelical sentiments, which were just then rising into influence among the clergy, and creating a new element in society. His religion put forth some of its noblest manifestations in his character. It diverted him from the pursuit of personal distinction—the vanity of intellect, "the last infirmity of noble minds"—to the solemn consecration of himself to the service of duty. He seems to have cast about him for an object specially worthy of his regenerated powers. Nor was he long in finding it. The humane horror he had felt as a schoolboy at the sufferings of bartered human beings, revived in full force when the subject was put before the man as demanding more than his compassion. He considered his position, his powers, and the proportion they bore to the work to which he was invited; and with that serious deliberation which gives strength to earnestness, he accepted the arduous service. Not that at first sight its difficulties appeared. The Abolitionists sanguinely expected that the indignation which their first appeals had kindled in the public mind would be instantly reflected in the senate; and that a session or two would annihilate an iniquity which no one would dare to defend. More practised eyes discerned symptoms of opposition, which, when pointed out, rather disturbed than dispelled the pleasing hope. Wilberforce changed, however, his resolution of at once bringing the subject before Parliament—to the disappointment of his friends in the country, who had sent up some thirty petitions—and induced Pitt to "issue a summons to the Privy Council, to examine, as a board of trade, the state of our commercial relations with Africa." A severe attack of sickness well-nigh cut short his honourable labours; and extorted a promise from Pitt, as to a dying friend, that he would appropriate the work thus suddenly relinquished. Mr. Pitt, accordingly, communicated with the London Committee, and on the 22nd of April, 1788, moved a resolution pledging the House to a consideration of the slave trade early in the following session, from which the representatives of slave-trading Liverpool alone dissented. One or two of his friends went on board a slave-ship then lying in the Thames!—a presence more difficult to realize to-day than a Danish pirate or a Roman galley—and came back with such a harrowing description of its narrow space compared to its destined cargo, that a bill was forthwith introduced, and carried within a few weeks, limiting the number of slaves to the number of tons burthen. The next year, Wilberforce fairly got the subject before the House; and established his identification with it in the public mind. In a memorable speech of three hours and a half he addressed himself to the reason and feeling of his audience, with a force and pathos which many living can remember as peculiar to his oratory—disarming the hostility of particular interests by charging on the nation the slave trade as a "national iniquity," describing the slave-ship as "so much misery crowded into so little room, where the aggregate of suffering must be multiplied by every individual tale of woe;" disproving the alleged comforts of its miserable prisoners by an appeal to Death, as that "last witness, whose infallible testimony to their unutterable wrongs can neither be purchased nor repelled." The opposition had so far gained strength as to defer the decision of the House upon the condemnatory resolutions then presented, till counsel had been heard and witnesses examined at the bar—which reasonable proposal served to protract the discussion till the close of the session. It was resumed in the next, and a motion carried for conducting the examination by a special committee. A general election intervened between that and the session of 1791, and the French Revolution was filling the nation with tumultuous emotions. The opponents of all change openly extended their conservatism to the commerce they had before sustained only by indifference. The pigmies of the House made war upon its Titans from before and behind the Government benches; and inflicted on them defeat, by a hundred and sixty-three to sixty-eight. The country was appealed to by the discouraged Abolitionists. Agitation was organized, and petitions everywhere got up. But accounts arrived that the Girondists had proclaimed themselves the friends of the black as well as of the white man, and that the negroes of St. Domingo had emancipated themselves by insurrection. The "good" King took alarm, and propelled it downwards. To excite "pity for poor Africans" was declared, justly enough, to be too much like arguing for "the rights of man," to be sanctioned by any loyal citizen—religion, property, and order, were more concerned in resisting Jacobinism than in suppressing the slave trade. Pitt counselled postponement—the bishops and clergy hung back—and the hearty strength of the Abolitionist cause was, quite naturally, displaying its democratic sympathies. But Wilberforce would consent to no delay. His motion for immediate abolition, though supported with unsurpassed eloquence by Fox and Pitt, was defeated; and he was obliged to consent to another, for

gradual abolition, which was carried in the Commons, with an amendment changing the period of abolition from 1800 to 1796, but thrown over by the Lords. To support his friends in that House, Wilberforce moved in the Commons, early in 1793, for a further consideration of the subject; but losing his motion by a majority of eight, the Lords dallied with witnesses through the whole session. In 1794 he carried in the Commons a bill to suppress the foreign trade—that is, the employment of British ships in conveying slaves to other than our own settlements. Through the next five years he was regularly beaten, by small majorities. The three following years he spent in privately urging the Addington Ministry to attempt a convention with the continental governments for the suppression of the trade, which the French ambassador, during the brief peace, assured him Bonaparte was willing to accomplish. Pitt returned to office with a resolution to atone for the comparative lukewarmness of his support during his last half-dozen years of power; and the result was seen in a majority of one hundred and twenty-four to forty-nine for immediate abolition [May 30th, 1804]. But the Lords were still obstructive, and the bill was "hung up" till next session. As that approached, Pitt begged for the deferment of this, as one of the questions that might divide his now dwindling majorities. Wilberforce, as usual, conscientiously refused, and suffered an utterly unexpected and dispiriting defeat. Fox espoused the cause with all the warmth of his heart when he took office, and engaged to silence the Prince, at least, of "all the Guelphs." Two bills were introduced at once—one in either House, to prevent miscarriage—for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade; and when they were safe, a resolution pledging the House to the main question was carried triumphantly in the Commons. Fox's death perilled the great cause once more; for in the next session the royal dukes resumed their opposition, and the peers, led on by Sidmouth and Eldon, threatened renewed resistance. But Lord Grenville was faithful and resolute, and the crisis of the struggle was over. A later stage of the measure—when it "came from the Lords"—was a complete ovation [February 23, 1807]. Sir Samuel Romilly closed his speech with an allusion which startled the House from its ordinary habits, and covered its subject with the blush of humility. "He entreated young members of Parliament to let this day's event be a lesson to them, how much the rewards of virtue exceeded those of ambition; and then contrasted the feelings of the Emperor of the French, in all his greatness, encircled with kings, with those of the honoured individual who would this day lay his head upon his pillow, and remember that the slave trade was no more." Three cheers, such as seldom saluted the triumph of party, saluted the victorious philanthropist. Congratulations poured in from every quarter. Mackintosh wrote from the East Indies, whither he had gone as a judge, "To speak of fame and glory to Mr. Wilberforce would be to use language far beneath him; but he will surely consider the effect of his triumph on the fruitfulness of his example. Who knows whether the greater part of the benefit that he has conferred on the world (the greatest that any individual has had the means of conferring) may not be the encouraging example that the exertions of virtue may be crowned by such splendid success." "How wonderful are the ways of God!" ejaculates the pious subject of this well-deserved laudation, in allusion to the political changes which his own special work had survived and triumphed over—"how are we taught to trust not in man but in Him!" With no more appropriate reflection can we close this brief record of his great labours and glorious success.

## CHAPTER VI.

The Catholic Question—Cabinet Changes—Canning, Perceval, and Huskisson.

THE Catholic question was fast gaining its reputation for cabinet-breaking—it had terminated, ostensibly, at least, Pitt's lease of office; it was now about to destroy the Fox-Grenville ministry. The death of Fox only necessitated a general shifting of seats among the party, the last vacant being taken by his nephew, Lord Holland—a young nobleman who had well distinguished himself in about the worst House of Peers that ever sat. An appeal was made to the country by a general election, in the hope of strengthening the Liberal portion of the Cabinet, but without much effect. They had taken office, it seems, without any stipulation as to religious disabilities; intending to attempt their relief with or without the royal consent. They proceeded to govern Ireland in that spirit of impartiality which is the redeeming feature of Whig administrations; and excited that virulent hostility from the Protestant faction which it has ever been their honour to have provoked. They even—as though unable to refrain from spoiling well-doing—increased the grant to Maynooth. On the 5th of March [1807] Lord Howick moved for leave to bring in a bill for securing to all his Majesty's subjects the privilege of serving in the army or navy, without religious distinctions; for an act of 1793 had enacted the wretched anomaly, that while in Ireland Catholics might serve, and hold commissions under the rank of a general, in England they could hold no post whatever. The bill was read a first time, in spite of the opposition of Perceval; and the second reading fixed for that day week. Then Lord Howick requested a further postponement, and again the week after. It afterwards came out, that here the King interposed. Ministers offered to modify the measure, but liberty to do so was refused, and a written promise required never again to moot the Catholic question to his Majesty. The disgraceful condition was indignantly rejected—and, that the odium might rest in the right quarter, Grenville and his colleagues resolved not to resign, but to await a dismissal. And it came without delay. The bigotted tyrant who would suffer a ministry to proceed with a measure—as Grenville declared, without contradiction, the King had done with this; returning to them a draft of its provisions without comment or objection—who would have turned down from his advisers one corner of the map of the empire, for all whose government they, and not he, were responsible—had no scruples in destroying the finest combination of statesmen and administrators ever beheld. They were all dismissed, except Sidmouth and Ellenborough. Nor could they regret to quit a service without freedom, and therefore without dignity. Erskine had the boldness, according to his own account, to tell the monarch he could never know another hour of tranquillity or comfort—but the ex-chancellor's vanity was at least equal to his courage, and his love of place to that of principle: we have lived to see a larger edition of the character, and know its capabilities.

On the 25th of March the Ministers were dismissed. By the 31st the following, and other unimportant appointments, were announced—the Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary for the Home Department; George Canning, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Lord Castlereagh, Secretary for War and the Colonies; Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Eldon, High Chancellor; and the Duke of Richmond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Melville, having been acquitted by his peers, in the previous session, of the malpractices charged by the Commons, returned to the Privy Council. Henry Dundas was made President of the Board of Control, and George Rose supplanted poor Sheridan in the Treasurership of the Navy. W. W.



## THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th of Oct., 1849 and 1850, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED OCT. 10th.			
	1849.	1850.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	£ 18,657,563	£ 18,738,805	81,242	.....
Excise .....	12,381,916	12,913,102	531,186	.....
Stamps .....	6,328,313	6,145,780	.....	182,533
Taxes .....	4,326,901	4,335,086	8,185	.....
Property Tax .....	5,383,199	5,413,701	30,502	.....
Post-office .....	852,000	820,000	.....	32,000
Crown Lands .....	130,000	160,000	30,000	.....
Miscellaneous .....	212,543	216,569	4,026	.....
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	48,272,335	48,743,043	685,141	214,433
China Money .....	84,384	.....	.....	84,384
Imprest and other Monies .....	558,265	684,288	126,023	.....
Repayments of Advances .....	565,383	698,411	133,028	.....
Total Income .....	49,480,367	50,125,742	645,375	298,717
Deduct Decrease .....	.....	.....	298,717	.....
Increase on the Year .....	.....	.....	645,475	.....

	QUARTERS ENDED OCT. 10th.			
	1849.	1850.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs .....	£ 5,253,272	£ 5,231,883	.....	1,389
Excise .....	4,287,577	4,103,343	.....	184,234
Stamps .....	1,646,747	1,507,028	.....	179,719
Taxes .....	203,057	186,613	.....	16,444
Property Tax .....	1,914,006	1,867,861	.....	46,145
Post-office .....	224,000	220,000	3,000	.....
Crown Lands .....	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	21,902	28,727	6,825	.....
Total Ordinary Revenue .....	13,610,561	13,192,458	9,825	417,993
China Money .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imprest and other Monies .....	120,134	121,615	1,481	.....
Repayments of Advances .....	166,199	293,813	127,614	.....
Total Income .....	13,896,894	13,607,886	138,920	427,928
Deduct Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	118,930
Decrease on the Quarter .....	.....	.....	.....	289,008

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 10th of Oct., 1849 and 1850.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED OCT. 5th.	
	1849.	1850.
Customs .....	£ 5,253,272	£ 5,231,883
Excise .....	4,287,577	4,103,343
Stamps .....	1,646,747	1,507,028
Taxes .....	203,057	186,613
Property Tax .....	1,914,006	1,867,861
Post-office .....	224,000	220,000
Crown Lands .....	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous .....	21,902	28,727
Imprest and other Monies .....	34,924	49,352
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c. ....	85,210	72,263
Repayments of Advances .....	166,199	293,813
	13,908,534	13,618,836
CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED OCT. 5th.	
	1849.	1850.
Permanent Debt .....	£ 5,489,866	£ 5,478,468
Terminable Annuities .....	1,292,376	1,288,161
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund .....	.....	.....
Sinking Fund .....	10,350	859,589
Civil List .....	98,895	98,855
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund .....	409,282	420,518
For Advances .....	490,426	421,384
Total Charge .....	7,791,195	8,566,975
Surplus .....	6,117,339	5,051,861
	13,908,534	13,618,836
The Surplus Revenue on the 5th July, 1850, after providing for the charges for that Quarter, was .....	.....	621,651
To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund on 10th October, 1850 .....	.....	5,051,861
The amount issued in the Quarter ended 10th October, 1850, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services .....	.....	5,673,512
The surplus of revenue after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for payment of Supply Services, Quarter ended October 10, 1850 .....	.....	4,407,332
	.....	1,266,180

**SOUTH LANCASHIRE REVISION.**—William Corrie, Esq., the revising barrister for this district, opened his court on Tuesday, at the Sessions-house. The objections made by the Tories amounted to about 850. The court ruled that the objections were informal, and the whole of the 850 Tory and Protectionist objections fell to the ground. The Liberals made about 500 objections, and of these about 300 were sustained.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**THE REV. GEORGE COPWAY, THE OJIBBEWAY CHIEF,** has this week delivered three lectures in Newcastle, to crowded audiences, in the Nelson-street lecture-room. This intelligent Indian is one of Nature's orators, and has enlisted the sympathies of the people of Newcastle and Gateshead in the cause of his countrymen. His object, we trust, will be gained. He will carry back with him an ample fund for the education of his brethren.—*Gateshead Observer*.

## THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At a soirée of the Derby Mechanics' Institution, yesterday week, Mr. Paxton explained, that since his statement of the quantity of glass to be used in his building for the Exposition of 1851, the Commission has decided to substitute wood round the lower tier. But should the building remain, "as he trusted it would," the wood might be easily replaced with glass. "The exceeding cheapness of iron and glass would give an impetus to the erection of similar buildings, though perhaps on a smaller scale; for there was hardly any purposes of ordinary covering to which the same plan might not be adapted with advantage. He had already been consulted by various parties—by Yorkshire manufacturers as well as other persons—with reference to the application of the principle in covering large spaces. Mr. Batty, the equestrian, of London, had wished him to design a circus to be erected near the Park during the Exhibition; and a friend had suggested an excellent idea; namely, the covering over of Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford, to protect it from decay."

A meeting has been held at Auckland for sending samples of New Zealand produce to the Show.

Friday night's *Gazette* notifies "that the 31st day of October is the last day on which returns for space [in the building] will be received from local committees in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands; and that the allotments for space will be made on the returns received up to that time."

The first contribution to the Exposition from the Continent has arrived in this country. It consists of a consignment of eighty-nine packages by the "Neptun" steamer from St. Petersburg, addressed to Gabriel Kamensky, Esq., the agent of the Russian Government.

Arrangements are in progress for a great chess-match; to be played by "amateurs of all nations," during the Exhibition of 1851. The idea originated with Mr. Staunton; and the first to respond to it was a player at Calcutta, who has forwarded a handsome subscription. It is proposed to have a number of "chess tournaments," the entries to be £5 each, and the first prize £500. Another suggestion is, that the English chess-club shall each send a champion player, with a moderate sum as entrance-money; and the winner of the match to receive the prize in the form of a handsome trophy, in silver.

**THE RAILWAYS AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—A meeting of representatives of the principal railways was held last week in London, at which it was provisionally agreed, that articles, certified by a local committee as intended for the Exhibition of 1851, shall be conveyed at half the ordinary rate; also, that parties clubbing their contributions shall be conveyed to town and back for one third-class Parliamentary fare, under deduction of a per centage of mileage, according to distance.—*Manchester Guardian*, Oct. 9.

**THE NEW STAMP ACT.**—This act, which only came into operation on Friday last, the 11th inst., has caused the greatest activity at the Stamp-office, and the demand for stamps under the new law, both for town and country, has been so great, that notwithstanding the employees in the stamping department have been engaged daily from 9 o'clock a.m. till 9 and even 11 o'clock at night for the last three weeks, preparing for its coming into effect, the commissioners have been so taken by surprise at the quantity required both for London and the country, that they were unprepared to meet the requests for deeds, agreements, mortgages, leases, and other stamps under the new act; and were reluctantly obliged, through the secretary, on Saturday to request the persons in the stamping-rooms to work all day yesterday, so as to enable them to send off this morning some portion of stamps for the country districts, as hitherto those that have been delivered have been chiefly for town demands. The number of men at work yesterday was about 100. It is expected that it will be a month or six weeks before the demand can be fully supplied even with the extra time, but no Sunday duty will be further required.—*Times of Monday*.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE ELECTION.**—On Friday Mr. Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, closely connected by family ties with the late Member, was declared duly elected. He declared himself to be a firm friend to the interests of British industry, to the protection of which he would devote his best energies. The enactments passed by the Legislature relative to agriculture were ruinous to that branch of industry, and the interests of agriculture demanded an immediate return to a protective duty. He was favourable to the Protestant principles of the Reformation; and consequently opposed to those insidious innovations from which the Church had so much real danger to apprehend.

**THE YORK TRAGEDY.**—It having been reported in some quarters that Ross, who was recently executed at York for the murder of his wife by poisoning, had confessed his guilt, it has been denied; and such report having reached the ears of Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, who defended the prisoner at the trial, he has written a letter, in which he says, "It is not true that Ross confessed his guilt to me, or any person to my knowledge, either before or after the conviction."

A disease, somewhat akin to that which has overtaken the potatoes, is manifesting itself strongly amongst the young woods in Roxburghshire. The larches are dying fast, and other descriptions also. In the Duke of Buccleugh's plantations in Teviotdale, Eskdale, and Ewes, the havoc is very great, threatening to destroy many woodlands altogether.

## LAMARTINE ON ENGLAND.

Last month M. Lamartine visited England; he stayed for some time in London, attended public meetings, visited our large buildings and institutions, and travelled through the country; and yet, strange to say, the proverbially vigilant newspaper press, with its myriads of eyes, knew it not. We are informed of the fact by the appearance in the *Presse*, of an article by the celebrated poet, politician, and historian, entitled, "England in 1850." The paper shows conservative tendencies in the hero of the Revolution of February, which will surprise many in both countries. He writes in direct contrast to Ledru Rollin; he admires intensely English people, English customs, and English institutions. While the refugee would have the world believe that we are on the eve of falling to pieces, M. Lamartine tells his countrymen that we are daily widening and strengthening our foundations. He has not visited England for twenty years: he was called on this occasion "by circumstances entirely of a private nature." In 1822 he visited this country, when the Government "was a veritable contradiction to the true nature of liberty," when "the ground trembled in London under the steps of the multitudes who assembled at the slightest appeal or opportunity; the language of the people breathed anger, the physiognomies hatred of class to class; hideous poverty hung up its tatters before the doors of the most sumptuous quarters: women in a state of emaciation, hectic children, and ghastly men, were to be seen wandering with a threatening carelessness about shops and warehouses loaded with riches: the constables and the troops were insufficient, after the scandalous process of the Queen, to bridle that perpetual sedition of discontent and of hunger." He prognosticated the decline of the country, but "the ministry of Mr. Canning placed me, happily, in the wrong." He was in England again in 1830, when "Ireland was literally dying of inanition." Thousands of workmen out of employ dotted the avenues and streets "like columns of insects whose nests had been upset." After some remarks on "the vices and brutishness of these masses of proletaires," he adds that, so convinced was he of an approaching overthrow, that, "having some portion of my patrimony in England, I hastened to remove it, and to place it where it would be sheltered from a wreck which appeared to me to be inevitable."

This time (September, 1850) he was struck with a wholly different impression. "It was impossible for me not to be dazzled by the immense progress made by England during the lapse of time, not only in population, in riches, industry, navigation, railroads, extent, edifices, embellishments, the health of the capital, but also, and more especially in charitable institutions for the people, and in associations of real, religious, conservative, and fraternal socialism, between classes, to prevent the explosions by the evaporation of the causes which produce them, to stifle the murmurs from below by incalculable benefits from above, and to close the mouths of the people, not by the brutalities of the police; but by the arm of public virtue." He then proceeds to draw a rapid and vivid sketch of London, enlarging upon the increase as well as wonderful improvement of the buildings, and the changed character of the streets: "The City itself, that furnace at the same time blackened and infected of this human ebullition, has enlarged its issues, widened its streets, ennobled its monuments, extended and straightened its suburbs, and made them more healthy. The ignoble lanes, with their suspicious taverns, where the population of drunken sailors huddled together like savages in dregs and dust, have been demolished." In the country districts and secondary towns around London, the same transformation, he says, is observable. The people in the streets all present "the appearance of relative comfort, of the most exquisite cleanliness and of health. You will perceive few, if any, idle groups on the public way, and infinitely fewer drunken men than formerly. The streets appear as if purged of vice and wretchedness, or only exhibit those which always remain on the scum of an immense population."

Speaking of what he terms "political" England, he remarks:—

If you converse in a drawing room, in a public carriage, at a public dinner-table, even in the street, with men of the different classes in England; if you take care to be present, as I did, at places where persons of the most advanced opinions in the country meet and speak; if you read the journals, those safety-valves of public opinion; you must remain struck with the extreme mildness of men's minds and hearts, with the temperance of ideas, the moderation of what is desired; the prudence of the Liberal opposition, the tendency evinced towards a conciliation of all classes, the justice which all classes of the English population render to each other, the readiness of all to co-operate, each according to his means and disposition, in advancing the general good—the employment, comfort, instruction, and morality of the people—in a word, a mild and serene air is breathed in place of the tempest-blast which then raged in every breast. The equilibrium is re-established in the national atmosphere. One feels and says to oneself: "The people can come to an understanding with itself: it can live, last, prosper, and improve for a long time in this way. Had I my residence on this soil I should not any longer tremble for my hearth."

The eloquent writer excerpts from this description two classes of men whom nothing ever satisfies, "the demagogues and the extreme aristocrats." But "some clubs of Chartists, rendered fanatical by sophistry, and some clubs of diplomats, rendered fanatical by pride, only serve the better to show the calm and reason which are more and more prevailing in the other parts of the nation. The one make speeches to the emptiness of places where the people



are invited to meet; and the others pay by the line for calumnies and invectives against France, and against the present age. No one listens, and no one reads. The people work on. The intelligent Tories lament Sir R. Peel, and accept the inheritance of his conservative doctrines by means of progress. Without doubt there is prudence in the practical virtues of the English to the poor, but there is also virtue:—

Without doubt, Old England, the veritable patrician republic under her frontispiece of monarchy, feels that the stones of her feudal edifice are becoming disjoined, and might tumble under the blast of the age if she did not bind them together every day by the cement of her institutions in favour of her people. That is good sense, but under that good sense there is virtue; and it is impossible to remain in England for any length of time without discovering it. The source of that public virtue is the religious feeling with which the people is endowed more than many others; a divine feeling, practical religious liberty, as developed at the present moment, under a hundred forms, among them. Every one has a God, where every one can recognise the light of reason, and adore that God, and serve him with his brothers in the sincerity and in the independence of his faith. Yes, there is, if you will, at the same time, prudence, well understood egotism, and public virtue in the acts of England, in order to prevent a social war. Let it be whatever you like. But would that it pleased God that plebeian and proprietary France could also see and comprehend its duty to the people! Would that it pleased God that she could take a lesson from that intelligent aristocracy! Would that she could, once for all, say to herself, "I perish, I tremble, I swoon in my pangs. I call at one time on the monarchy, at another on the republic, at another on legitimacy, now on illegitimacy—then on the empire, now on the inquisition—then on the police, now on the sabre, and then on speech to save me, and no one will save me but myself; I will save myself by my own virtue!"

M. Lamartine then goes on to say:—"It appears as if a superhuman hand carried away during that sleep of twenty years all the venom which racked the social body in this country. If a radical procession is announced, as on the 10th of April, 250,000 citizens, of all opinions, appear in the streets of London as special constables, and preserve the public peace against these phantoms of another time." He is absorbed in reflecting whence this prodigious progress, when a man visits him, with a book in his hand, which turns out to be a list of the charities of London. He is neither a democrat nor aristocrat, neither poor nor rich, neither writer nor politician, this guide, but the obscure exerciser of a humble profession. The two commence a walk through the circles of London. A fanciful description of Regent-street follows, in which palaces, like the Seiarra and Doria in the noble Roman Corso, are said to abound, besides a world of edifices, Genoese, Venetian, Moresque, and Egyptian. An enthusiastic and elaborate description of the embellishments of shop-fronts follows:—"Tis a city of kings: but what a mass of beneficence is needed to establish an equilibrium between so much luxury and so much want!" "Wait," answers the guide, "this luxury is work. Yes; our aristocracy has at length understood; it has wished to make innocent its wealth, and to consolidate its happiness. It has looked down upon this people and looked up to God, and said, let us sacrifice the tithe of our thoughts, and the tithe of our wealth, and appease the hearts of our brothers, that they too may grow rich and be educated while we enjoy." Here M. Lamartine asks what the aristocracy have done, and just as the guide is about to answer, he seizes the *parole* himself, and says: "Yes, I know what you are going to say; you are going to talk of the Income-tax, that equalizer of burdens. Well, that is socialism, and of the right sort. You are going to talk of the recruitment of your army, of the abolition of the rotten boroughs, of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, of the abolition of negro slavery, of your penitentiary system, of your penal colonies; well, my friend, all this is socialism." The guide replies that he is also going to mention the humbler endeavours of private associations, and unfolds a list of charitable institutions. Here all the diseases, which are tended in all the London hospitals, are singly enumerated; and the inaccurate assertion is added that all these institutions date from the present century. Before the two have done visiting all these "monuments of British socialism," the flaring gas turns night into day. M. de Lamartine closes with an appeal to the statesmen of France, calling upon them to imitate the "Conservative socialism" of Great Britain.

There is a note to the following effect appended to the article:—

Nothing equals the acrimony of two or three Tory newspapers in England against France, democracy, the Provisional Government, the Republic, and all the men who were mixed up, intimately or remotely, in the crisis of 1848. These journals translated, for the use of the English aristocracy, the diatribes of the French journals against these men. It is easy to see that French anger is concerned in the ink. Such outbreaks, natural enough in France, are absurd in London. When Ireland, then volcanised, came, after the revolution of February, and asked for the support of France against England, the Provisional Government replied, "We are at peace with Great Britain: but even were we at war with her, we should not consent to light up a civil war amongst our enemies." England then applauded; now she hoots and groans. That is neither English nor French: it is savage.—*Weekly News*.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STATUE TO SIR R. PEEL.—It is said that Gibson is to execute the statue voted by the House of Commons to the late Sir R. Peel. It will be executed at Rome, where Gibson resides.

It is proposed that the monument to the late Duke of Cambridge shall be an asylum for the destitute.

## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. CURETON.—When Henry Denham, charged with participation in the attack on Mr. Cureton, was produced at the Mansionhouse on Wednesday, a further remand was requested by the solicitor for the prosecution, and granted. Denham appeared to be very ill, and he was immediately conveyed out of the dock; but he was speedily brought back to meet another charge; Mr. Thomas Miller, an artist's colourman living in Long-acre, had recognised him. About a month ago, Mr. Miller was returning home at midnight through Long-acre; three or four men pounced upon him from a covered way, put an instrument round his neck which deprived him of all power, and threw him down on the pavement. But Mr. Miller's pockets were buttoned, he struggled hard, and the villains had to make off without booty. By the light of a lamp Mr. Miller had a good view of one of his assailants, and he now identified Denham as that individual. The prisoner made a whining denial of his guilt—saying, he was quite innocent and very hardly treated. He was remanded on this second charge.

EARLY DEPRAVITY.—A diminutive urchin, William Rogers, was charged by his father, a poor journeyman painter, with the following robbery:—The father stated that the prisoner's pilfering propensities were so incorrigible that his mother was compelled, on retiring at night, to secrete her money about her person to ensure its safety. On Tuesday night, she deposited a shilling and some halfpence, which she intended to lay out next morning to furnish breakfast for her children, under the pillow-case on which she slept, but found on getting up that the covering had been cut open and the money abstracted. The prisoner remained absent the whole day, but was brought home at one o'clock that morning by a policeman, who was directed to transfer him to the station-house. The prisoner, who listened with callous indifference to the distressing statement of his father, was ordered to be committed for six weeks to the House of Correction.

SEMPSTRESS'S WAGES.—At the Thames Police Court, on Friday, "a poor squalid woman" named Rosina Herbert, wife of a dock labourer, was brought up before Mr. Bingham, charged with illegally pawning seven shirts. The prisoner, whose husband is out of employ, has two sickly children to maintain, and by working fourteen or fifteen hours per day for the slop-sellers, has earned about 6s. per week. The materials of seven blue shirts were given to her to make up by another woman, who in her turn received them from a female named Miller. The poor creature, wanting bread for her children, pawned the shirts after they were made up, for 1s. 6d. each. The prisoner, "who covered her face with her hands, and was sobbing loudly," said, "distress made her pawn the shirts." Mr. Ingham asked Miller how much she received from the slop-sellers for making the shirts? Miller replied, 2s. 6d. per dozen. She gave the women she employed 2s. a dozen, making a profit herself of one halfpenny each. The prisoner said that all she was to receive "was seven farthings each shirt, and that what with interruptions, looking after her children, and other things, she could only make 3d. per day." Mr. Ingham: "I don't suppose you could. This is one of those distressing cases by which I am greatly embarrassed." Ultimately the case was adjourned for a week, the prisoner being held to bail in her own recognisances, in order that the husband may exert himself to make up the money lent on the shirts.

ANNOYING A RAGGED SCHOOL.—At the Southwark County Court last week, two actions were brought against John Beavis, hearth-rug manufacturer, Southwark, for causing a nuisance for the purpose of annoying the conductors of a Ragged School held on Sundays, and an Infant School held on week-days, in a room over his premises. It appeared in evidence that the defendant had been in the habit of pouring some chemical compound into a red-hot ladle, which occasioned a column of noxious vapour and smoke to rise into the room above, causing violent coughing, and a sensation of choking. This had been repeated several times, both on Sundays and week-days. No defence was offered. The jury found a verdict, fining the defendant £5 on each action, and expressed their deep regret that the damages had not been rated higher.

THE NORFOLK ESTUARY.—Peto and Betts, the eminent contractors, have undertaken to reclaim the Norfolk estuary of 32,000 acres, and so to drain the Bedford Level, and the adjacent low lands, comprising nearly half-a-million of acres, as to get rid almost entirely of the present expensive system of drainage by wind and steam. The land proprietors have contributed £60,000 towards the cost; and an equal sum has been voted by the corporation of Lynn, in consideration of the improvement of the Ouse.

THE POISONINGS AT LAUGHARNE.—Some further progress has been made in the inquiry into the death of Mrs. Severne, of Brixton, near Laugharne. It seems that the cook Gibbs, on whom suspicion rests, was in the habit of waiting on Mrs. Severne, and preparing whatever she wanted. On a Sunday morning the lady received broth from Gibbs; she was very ill after it, and died that night. Gibbs appears to have had an idea that she had made a conquest of her master: she had talked in a very suspicious manner, saying how persons were to die. A post-mortem examination of Mrs. Severne's body showed the symptoms of death by poisoning.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

## RETURN OF THE QUEEN FROM SCOTLAND.

The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed the rural pleasures of Balmoral with continued diligence till their departure on Thursday morning.

The *Perth Courier* of Thursday informs us, that since her Majesty's ascent of Ben-na-bour, her two "greatest and most interesting excursions" have been her visits to Loch Muick, and to the loch of Lochnagar. The Queen's retirement to the solitude of Loch Muick is picturesquely contrasted with the prominence and pompous circumstance of her life of state.

An excellent carriage-road has recently been made from Balmoral over the hills to Loch Muick, a distance of six or seven miles. Loch Muick lies in the bottom of a large oblong hollow, the steep green sides of which are formed by the hills of Glenmuick on the one side and a shoulder of Lochnagar on the other; and the beautifully curved outline of this immense basin is only broken by a few narrow dark defiles, through which the various mountain streamlets that feed the lake "brattle" along, with that peculiar clear murmur we only find in the Highland burn that threads a lonely glen. After sailing about for a number of hours in her elegant open boat upon this delightful lake, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied only by two or three Highlanders, retired for the night to the curious though comfortable thatched hut, built for their convenience almost close to its shore. Next morning, at an early hour, they retraced their steps to Balmoral, evidently highly delighted with their somewhat romantic excursion.

In ascending "dark Lochnagar," the burn of Glengelder was traced upwards, by a steep climb of nearly two miles, till the loch of Lochnagar itself was reached. The loch is "simply a small Highland tarn, almost surrounded by immense rocks rising perpendicularly to the height of 1,200 feet;" and so frowningly overhanging the tarn, that you would think them about to close down instantly and obliterate it for ever. On most of the succeeding days the Queen and Prince Albert rode into the woods to witness "drives" of the deer, for the purpose of "stalking."

The Queen and Prince Albert left Balmoral on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, and proceeded down the Dee-side, through Ballater, Aboyne, and Banchory, to the railway station at Stonehaven. Lord James Hay and the gentry of the neighbourhood received the royal party; which halted here and took luncheon.

The railway from Stonehaven brought the travellers to Edinburgh at twenty minutes before seven. Preparations had been made to give a loyal welcome; and among the features of the demonstration, at once to manifest the rejoicing and to light the way of the cavalcade to Holyrood, was a bonfire artistically piled to the height of forty feet over a hearth laid down upon Arthur's Seat. The blazing mass consisted of thirty tons of coal, a vast quantity of wood saturated with oil and turpentine, and a thousand tar-barrels! It was kindled at five o'clock, and the flames are said to have been seen by the Queen for many miles of her route on both sides of the Forth—"recalling the lines of Walter Scott's spirited song on the occasion of the royal festivities in 1822:"

"King Arthur's grown a common erler,  
He's heard in Fife and far Caithyres—  
"Pie, lads, behold my crest of fire!"  
Carle, now, the Queen's come."

Her Majesty was received at the decorated platform of the railway by Sheriff Gordon and other dignitaries; and a military escort lined the way to Holyrood Palace. Her Majesty, after her arrival, did not leave the Palace; and the dinner party in the evening consisted, in addition to the suite, only of General Wemyss and the Hon. Charles Murray.

On Friday morning Her Majesty left Holyrood Palace precisely at five minutes to eight o'clock, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, and drove to the Meadowbank station of the North British Railway in an open carriage drawn by four horses. Early as the hour was, an immense concourse of people were assembled in Holyrood park, who loudly cheered Her Majesty and Prince Albert, as they drove along the Duke's walk to the station. The Royal party set out on their journey to the South amidst the booming of cannon and the plaudits of the assembled thousands. They arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before eight o'clock on Friday evening, having left the railway station at Edinburgh at a quarter past eight o'clock. On the following morning they proceeded to Osborne, where they have since remained.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE continues in a very precarious condition, at Clumber-park.

MR. SAMUEL ROGERS is among our recent arrivals. We are happy to say that the venerable poet is in good health, although still suffering from the effects of his late accident.—*Brighton Gazette*.

LORD BROUGHAM left Brougham-hall, on Wednesday week, to make a tour in Germany.

SIGNOR SARTI, the proprietor of the admirable collection of anatomical models at present exhibiting in Liverpool, died recently at Boston, in the United States. His long-cherished design had been to induce Government to found in London a national museum of pathological and anatomical wax specimens for the instruction of the people on the principles of health, similar to the famous ones founded in his native city, Florence. With this view he visited the continent, and made a collection of some of the finest specimens of Italian plastic art in human, comparative, and vegetable anatomy. He also secured, by purchase of the plates, the copyright of Mascagni's colossal engravings. After



immense toil, anxiety, and effort, he succeeded in gathering a most admirable and extensive collection of models, &c., but not obtaining the encouragement from Government which he expected, he had no alternative but himself to present his collection to the public as an exhibition. It was, however, too extensive to travel with; he therefore divided it, and committed one portion to the care of his sister (that now in Liverpool), and the other, after having been exhibited in London, he himself took to the United States.

### LITERATURE.

*Religion the Weal of the Church and the Need of the Times.* By Rev. GEORGE STEWARD. London: Partridge and Oakley.

THE appearance of books of this class is one of the characteristic signs of the times. Everywhere men are thinking intensely, not so much on their own condition, as on the state and prospects of society. They have felt that what our greatest living writer has aptly termed, the "condition of England question," must not be "enterprised lightly or wantonly." Hence the power and earnestness of most books written on social evils and their remedies. They are exponents of the times we live in. If they do nothing very material to quicken the advent of the good day coming, we may rejoice that they by no means retard its progress. The book whose title we have given above is one of this multitudinous host of works. It is written by a Wesleyan minister, "during occasional intervals of leisure, snatched from the pressing engagements of a busy ministry;" but the author manfully invokes public criticism, "since whatever be the breadth of his shoulders, he must be prepared to stand or fall under the burden which public judgment may lay upon him."—(Preface.)

The subjects treated of are important: very similar ones have frequently been discoursed on in the columns of the *Nonconformist*; and right glad were we to find a brother of the pen, moving in an ecclesiastical order rather diverse from ours, willing to encounter the many troublous and complicated questions that arise out of a full consideration of any one of the selected topics. We wish we could congratulate ourselves on having met with no disappointment. Although we can make cheerfully every allowance for the "imperfect training and imperfect practice in the business of authorship" to which Mr. Steward alludes in his Preface, we are not so easily prepared to pardon a writer who appears to be thinking more about himself than his great and self-chosen themes. What we want now-a-days are the earnest pleadings of men with men: men that can afford to lay aside all the accidents of title or of circumstance that belong to them; aye, and that see for themselves, and make others also see, that there is a real though slumbering manhood amidst the masses overworked and underpaid, which needs but the hearty and loving application of Christian truth to be developed in all its power and permanence. Let us hear Mr. Steward pronounce his judgment on the press.

"The training of the intellect to the neglect of the heart, is, as all experience proves, no royal road to either virtue or happiness: serving neither the present nor the future weal of man. The pathway to perdition opens through the intellect, as well as through the *rices* of the flesh; but the visage of the arch-fiend is alone reflected from the former (?), and his deadliest inspiration is wafted from the master spirits of an age through the world. To speak through genius, erudition, and science, is the climax of satanic wile; and to poison knowledge in its fountains is to drug whole communities with fatal success. In fine, the drift of literary labour and of press-agency at present is expressive of an aim to secure a complete ascendancy over the public mind, to the depression, if not exclusion, of religious rule, in this as in every other department of human influence and interest. It offers no worship,—it sheds no honour upon religion, as the one science of God and man. It yields no aid to Christian truth. It has no sympathy with it. It rears for it no outworks of defence, and certainly brings no glory into the Holy City," &c. &c. &c., in exactly the same strain.

On the principle that one is always bound to believe what a gentleman says, to avoid an unpleasant alternative, we shall accept all this as true, most true. And then we say, shame upon the Christian profession and the Christian professors that have allowed the press to assume this infidel ascendancy. It tells much more against the Church than against the world. For years and years there have been stifled Macedonian cries amidst the din of workshops and the clatter of machinery, "no man careth for our soul;" hungry spirits have looked hither and thither for something to stay themselves upon: deep yearnings within have prompted them to cry for some living element to sustain their famishing natures; and they have had presented them in stiffest formal guise, a homily or a tract on doctrines abstract and remote. They have asked the Church for bread; and the Church, in too many cases, has given them a stone. And then they have gone in search of food elsewhere, and have thought they found it in the trash of weekly miscellanies of no dubious character, and of sundry journals of reckless profligacy. And for all this

the press is to be blamed,—forgetful that the present state of the press is the *consequence* and not the *cause* of a dwarfed and stunted Christianity,—and without exception, our author says, "the whole mental empire of the age" is under the dominion of infidelity.

As might be expected, "politics" come in for a heavy onslaught. Here we must be permitted to express our sincere regret that any one with "imperfect training" should think it comely to assume the judgment seat, and scatter condemnations all around, "thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa." We take it that facts do exist for some great purpose; that the facts in our social condition have a meaning, and that sneering at them won't get rid of them. Our author admits, that the influence of politics "upon the middle and the lower orders has been immense;" that they "have refashioned the whole economy of the State;" that they have brought "governors and governed into fuller correspondence, and reduced the distance and the inequality between them;" that they have "given vigour to every form of social expression;" and, finally, that they have "fostered a spirit of independence favourable to freedom of inquiry and impartiality."

And yet with all these admissions, which appear to us as so many solid advantages, the conclusion to which we are bid to pin our faith, willing or nilling, is this, "the lees of this cup, which, drunk off by the nation, produced an inebriation from which it has scarcely recovered, have intoxicated the populace to frenzy. They feel but one woe, and clamour for one remedy. Their jubilee is the Charter, not the Gospel."

Did it ever occur to Mr. Steward to ask himself honestly, what is the meaning of this word *politics*? or did he ever know what was included in that terrible rawhead and bloody-bones word, "the Charter?" Or further has he ever asked himself whether or not the *fundamental ideas* of what is technically called the "Charter," may not be found in that Gospel of which it is naturally neither the enemy nor the substitute?

Elsewhere the undiluted sentiments of our author come out strong. He says:—"The heavy hardships entailed on the working classes cannot but be greatly deteriorative of their spirit and character,—of their respect for station,—of their cordial acquiescence in *existing social organization* (the italics are not ours),—and of their sympathy with what is national." We hope the day is far, very far distant, when anything like "cordial acquiescence in our existing social organization" will characterise the masses of our countrymen. There are certain convulsions in society that must of necessity take place when timely warnings are disregarded; we do not pretend to anything beyond the gifts of common sense and honest sympathy, but we greatly mistake if "Church and State" do not alike soon suffer, if the diseases of our social fabric have no wiser physician and no more generous help than our "Wesleyan minister." We spare our readers the endurance of further criticism; we regret the tone we have been compelled to adopt. It is beyond all doubt true, that religion is both the weal of the Church and the need of the times, but it must be a religion according to Christ, and not according to our author.

*The Age and its Architects: Ten Chapters on the People and the Times.* By EDWIN PAXTON HOOD. London: Charles Gilpin.

THE age is of interest to its people in proportion to their knowledge that they are not merely observers of its phenomena, but parties to its growth, changes, and action. When Truth is processioned through the age, chain-garlanded, and conducted by the conservative hands of sacred classes, men in the mass are comparatively indifferent spectators of the course of the times. When it is seen and felt that Truth brings rights and imposes duties, that advance is not a pageant, ordered by a few, but a responsible labour which comprises all, an interest, which personal and public facts enlarge and strengthen, roots in the minds of the many actors in the times. Then every fact has a meaning, and relations to other facts; practical questions worth an understanding arise; and events wear an importance greatest of all to those who act them. The common-place look of contemporary persons and things has passed away. Dalliance with the age as the daughter of a venerable past, gives place to careful culture of the mother of the future. Every sincere and thoughtful man has something to question and to answer respecting his own age.

The interest of the theme does not secure us from the utterance of many things dull and trivial respecting it. And yet it is hardly possible that any man of good intellect should do otherwise than speak much excellent sense on such a theme; for his private history, well consulted, must supply a collection of observations and experiences which reflect, more or less partially, but truly, some aspects of his age. The facilities for various and worthy treatment of the subject thus unite with the great demands of the subject itself, to dictate that the judgment of any work professing to exhibit the phases of the life of this present era

should not be according to any low or meagre standard; but should admit that only to be truly praiseworthy and useful which passes beyond ordinary popular views—excels in comprehensive analysis—and adds suggestive thought to the knowledge, and impulse to the practice, of the actors of the day. If books on this question go on multiplying as they have of late, any production not having great merit according to its kind—not able to teach something worth knowing, to enkindle feeling worth experiencing—can no longer be let off for the sake of right-heartedness and good intent, but must be taken as an impertinence and nuisance, and treated as such.

We took up Mr. Hood's book determined to judge it severely, and to speak plainly and conscientiously the judgment we might form. We are glad that we have to express a favourable opinion of its excellence. It is not a philosophical investigation of the *idea* or principles of the age. It is a large gathering of facts, arranged in groups, with vigour and breadth of treatment, presenting the social arrangements, morals, manners, trade, opinions, and tendencies of the present day; with such inquiry into the reasons of the facts observed as may assist to valuable practical results. It is a work on social physiology, with hints on the elements of social pathology. We fully believe that it is well fitted to aid in the development of the virtues and the repression of the vices of this generation; to educate the intellect and moral feeling, and to direct wisely the aspirations, of the young. But we are not insensible of prominent faults in the book; these are more of manner than matter, being chiefly a diffuseness and strained rhetorical tone often exceedingly tedious; while there are, also, some portions which seem introduced rather in neglect than in aid of the central thought of the work. A good deal of pruning, and the exercise of more careful skill in arranging the whole to completeness, would have greatly improved it. And, once for all, that we may be quit of our complaints, and they are but few—we must say, that there are statements scattered throughout the book, especially on some aspects of the labour question, and social constructions therewith connected, from which we strongly dissent; although we are generally at one with the author, whom we esteem on the whole as a sound and intelligent teacher of the democratic principles of social, ecclesiastical, and political progress.

The idea around which Mr. Hood has grouped his facts and opinions is to be found in the following quotations:—

"The erection of society is like the erection of a building, it dates its origin from necessity, and it is, in truth, a series of results, every one of which is either a wise or an unwise adaptation; the social fabric rises like a minster or a mansion, it shows perhaps a variety of styles and compartments, and every part is the reflection or transcript of a different era of thought and life; institutions are like chapelries and rooms, and laws are like the bricks which compose the edifice; while these again are the crystallizing down into one tangible substance of the souls of former times, their strength, knowledge, wisdom, weakness, or virtue."

"Ages are the framework or the theatre on which the shifting tribes of Adam play their parts; men and thoughts thus become architects, remoulding, reconstructing, beneath, as has been said, the sanction of some imperative and overruling dispensation."

"The architecture of an age, then, is its outward manifestations, the power possessed by strong and intelligent minds of moulding its materials into buildings, its principles into institutions, its conclusions into laws: its architects, therefore, are its obvious and palpable workers; not so much its theorists and its speculative minds, not its organic influences, but its distinct evident workers and workings."

We may observe in passing, respecting Mr. Hood's taste in the development of this idea, that his figures lack nice congruity and complete expressiveness; eloquent and brilliant as he often is, always offering solid thoughts and profuse information, he will be the less forgiven for the want of a little constructive skill.

After a definition of the present age, as outwardly an age of science, inwardly of democracy—followed by an average view of English society—the author proceeds to a consideration of "The development of the Ages," in an interesting and instructive survey of the people and their civilization in successive eras; affirming a result favourable to the social conditions of the present times. The next chapter is entitled "The Victorian Commonwealth;" in which the condition of the people is truly and vividly pictured, and a summary of important facts and statistics is given. This general view of the social state in which we live is not very complete, but is enlarged by the further facts of succeeding chapters; and it is a great merit that the picture is free from exaggeration and false colouring. "The Physique and Morale of a Great City" is the subject of the next view. The city is depicted as the most remarkable result of the architecture of the age, and in its turn a marvellous architect. It is the field on which independence is won from industry, the birthplace of free opinions, the centre of the thought of the times, the great treatise on political economy, the strongest power of a nation. And in contrast with all this we see its gulfs of poverty, wretched-



ness, and crime; its lurking-places of sin and suffering, characteristic and peculiar to itself. After offering suggestions and arguments for the improvement of the physical and moral health of cities and large towns, the author says,—

"Ah! solemn is the vision and the prophecy of life opened up in the city: there all things change their places, all things are discovered, there is no central thought, there seems no leading, no ruling aim. Does not the city furnish the best representation of the Walpurgis Night of Goethe's 'Faust,' the picture of life without law—there if anywhere the real human history and power fades into the intangible; human destiny becomes than ever still more inscrutable; the restless spirit demands in the midst of excitement yet more; there everything deceives us, and each object is beheld partly in glare, partly in gloom. Who has ever walked through a city and not experienced the feeling of profound mystery and awe? the walk through the excavated chambers of Nineveh, the presence of winged lions and colossal kings looking haughtily from the rock, what impression do they produce compared with the buildings filled with the stern and awful life of the present? And what is that life, and whither tends it?—these meetings, so tumultuous and wild—these theories of human nature and destiny—this gaunt and famished poverty, and this overlaying of magnificence—this restless life, that will not, cannot be silent—that demands to do and to be looked at while doing—this life, reckless of all except itself, yet perpetually theorizing and speculating—this mighty woof, what robe is it weaving?—for even while passing down among the hurrying crowds, each careless or care-worn passer-by must be regarded as throwing his shuttle across the loom of time. A terrific soul is indeed sleeping or waking in every vast collection of people; the only mode of disarming and redeeming that terrific spirit is an universal education, a moral soul education."

Then the author turns to "The Arcadias of England," and describes our rural districts and peasantry; a story of black realities indeed, but not denying that there are lights and beauties in this picture also. "Arcadian fancies," however, are now-a-days rudely dispelled by accumulating facts concerning agricultural life, which show that our Arcadias groan under their own peculiar evils,—political, those resulting from their relation to the state and state interference—local, those resulting from their connexion with the great landholder—and individual, those resulting from the ignorance of the tenant farmer, and his indisposition to avail himself of the means by which the farm might be made more productive." If great cities are scenes of low vice and deep misery, the rural villages of "Humdrum" and "Drudgewell" are no relief to our afflicted gaze.

We cannot follow Mr. Hood through his chapters on "The Wrongs of the People" and "The Sins of the People;" the former is burning truth in burning words; the latter fitly follows it. When will the people sincerely and honestly strive to get at this question, which lies back of their wrongs, their sins? We confess the author's handling of this part of his theme seems meagre enough, although there is room for great expansion under those three heads which he has selected—Intemperance, Improvidence, and the loss of Independence. "The Mission of the Schoolmaster" is not a practical discussion of the Education question, but an illustration of the asserted truth, that the teacher is, "beyond all others, the Architect of his Age." "Woman the Reformer" is the worst chapter of all, saying nothing on the subject which has not been said before and better. Some general remarks on emigration are brought in under the title of "Westward Ho!"—and the volume closes with a brief chapter on "Modern Utopias," distinguishing between "the unproductive dream-land," and the practical Utopias of peace, freedom, and social harmony: these are "the promised land," yet distant, but to be surely possessed. These concluding chapters have been condensed by the author, to prevent the too great extension of the volume; they have the look of haste, and are hints rather than discussions. If space permitted we should make several quotations; those already given have been selected rather for convenience than as suitable specimens of the contents.

The value of this work does not consist in its complete discussion of any aspect of our social state, but in strikingly impressive glimpses of many of its phases. It is not an argument, not a practical treatise, not a scheme of curative methods; it is simply a book of facts and principles, intended to promote the true knowledge of the people around us, to mark the forms of thought gaining prominence and power, and to stimulate to a life of holy, wise, and earnest labour. The title is vast enough to include much more, and we should certainly have blamed the incompleteness of the production it describes if we had found the author pretending to a coherent and exhaustive essay on the subject. His modesty has put forward few claims; but he has certainly deserved great praise for the intelligence, instructiveness, and deeply religious spirit of his useful work.

*National Education not necessarily Governmental, Sectarian, or Irreligious.* Shown in a Series of Papers read at the Meetings of the Lancashire Public School Association. London: Charles Gilpin.

THE Lancashire Public School Association is well known to our readers; who will also remember the views taken in this journal of the principles and objects

of the movement to which it is devoted. The papers here published have done nothing to change or modify the views before expressed. We do not find in them a solution of the difficulties which beset the working of a scheme of national education; and we do not discern any unusual force of argument, such as alone can disprove the allegations, and expose the unsoundness of the principles, of those who oppose any national or legislative scheme. Into the general question we do not enter; although we somewhat differ from opinions held by the authors, as to the place and power of formal education in moral renovation and social progress.

Apart from the project of the Association, the papers in this volume have considerable value. Some pregnant truths—exhibitions of too much neglected aspects of truth—and some very useful practical suggestions, are to be found in them. We may especially mention the essays of Dr. Samuel Davidson, Dr. Beard, Mr. Espinasse, Dr. John Watts, and Mr. Rylands; but the others also are interesting and profitable: and the volume well deserves the perusal of all engaged in the education cause.

*The Doctor's Little Daughter.* By ELIZA METEYARD (Silverpen). Illustrated by Harvey. London: A. Hall and Co.

EVERY one knows how Silverpen can write; and those who expect to find in this volume a graceful and charming story for the young, will suffer no disappointment. This story of a child's life is so full of beauty and sweetness, that we can hardly express our sense of its worth in the words of common praise. Its pictures show fine feeling and great graphic power,—its sketches of scenery lie before us wonderfully real and full of nature,—its delineations of character have the breath of life, they are so complete and full of truth,—and its quiet talk of art, literature, and human duty, is as refreshing for its simplicity and purity, as it is crowded with wise and noble thoughts. "Alice Tyne" will live, a lovely image, in the captivated heart of many a gentle child. It is only because we like the book so thoroughly, that we modestly point out to Silverpen that the minuteness of detail so delightful to children has sometimes degenerated into a matter-of-factness and diffusiveness which almost looks like dulness and want of imagination; and that some of the bits of learning and literature contain curious errors,—such as the "musical Latinity of Lucian," which is one of several mistakes we have noticed.

We hope Miss Meteyard may find time for other holiday tasks like this book, by which the young may learn to be thoughtful, tasteful, cheerful, and good.

*Thoughts for Home: in Prose and Verse.* By Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, Author of "Truth is Everything," &c. London: A. Hall and Co.

THE verses in this little volume parade no poetic claims, but excel in merit. They are true songs of the heart, full of sweet feeling and tranquil joy, as the lyrics of home should be. They will be welcome to all who hold sacred the affections and incidents of domestic life; they furnish beautiful vestments for the deeds and experiences of a happy home, give voices to old memories, bring solace for sorrow—flowers for graves; and cast over all the histories of the heart and life the rich light of religious faith and hope. The "Thoughts" in prose scattered through the volume contain many sentiments and reflections of great beauty; calm, gentle, loving thoughts for the fireside hour of meditation. We wish that the earnest words which express our grateful pleasure in the perusal of this little book, may assist to give it entrance to the homes of many readers.

[Reviews of several works, written some weeks since, have, unfortunately, been lost in the office. We hope in an early number to acknowledge such books, and to give other brief notices of the most important of them.]

*SINGULAR WINDFALL.*—A gentleman residing in the city of Chester, we understand, while canvassing at the late election for the Hon. Edward Stanley, was called in by an eccentric individual, who wished him to purchase the interest he had in some freehold property, by allowing him an annuity for his life. The gentleman entered into his views, and agreed to allow him the sum of one guinea per week as long as he lived. Before the expiration of the second week, the gentleman was again sent for to make the will of the annuitant, wherein he made him sole devisee and executor. The next day the old man died. But now comes the most marvellous part of the story. A foreign letter had been received by the annuitant, a day or two previous to his death. This subsequently proved to be the will of the old man's brother, who died abroad, written in Spanish, leaving all his property to his brother, the annuitant. The executor, therefore, by this dispensation finds himself unexpectedly put in possession of property amounting to thousands of pounds, in addition to an extensive collection of books and paintings of great value.—*Chester Courant.*

A favourite magpie had been accustomed to receive dainty bits from the mouth of its mistress. The other day it perched as usual on her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her lips; not, as it proved, to receive, for, as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth!—*Literary Gazette.*

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

*THE DESERTED CITY.*—The City of London proper is fast becoming a wilderness of mere shops, warehouses, and offices, which, with a few schools, taverns, and coffee-rooms, after the hours of business, are abandoned to the comparative silence of the inmates who are left in charge. Not only have we no longer the Spanish ambassador's house on Holborn-hill, or the Sidneys in Newgate-street, or the Earls of Bridgewater occupying a mansion in Barbican, or Lord Wriothlesley in Charter-place, but even the humbler abodes of Green Arbour-court, where Goldsmith wrote his "Vicar of Wakefield," and Ivy-lane, where Dr. Johnson held his club, are abandoned to the poorest and lowliest of creatures, or to tallow-chandlers' vats and the butchers' slaughter-house. Warwick the kingmaker's mansion is now succeeded by a huckster of eggs and red herrings. The Bishop of London no longer lives in Paul's-alley, while the Stationers'-hall stands on the palatial site which was once the homesteads of the Earls of Richmond and Pembroke. Whether we look to the south-west of Fleet-street, or to the east of the Mansion-house, we perceive the same progress, from the abodes of nobility to dens of filth, poverty, and crime. Even the Corporation itself flies from its own city; for at dinner-hour its various members are to be found at Finchley, Plaistow, Croydon, Blackheath, Barnet, and the other vicinities of health and pleasure which are accessible to the citizens. The merchants, lawyers, and clergy, follow in the same wake. Scarcely ten per cent. of the well-to-do inhabitants now reside in the City, and even the humbler scrivener, the salesman, and the foreman, imitate their employers, and emigrate to Clapham, Islington, Blackwall, or even Gravesend.—*Christian Times.*

*PECULIAR DANGER OF DAMP BEDS.*—Why is a damp bed so dangerous? Because, in a damp bed, with an insufficient covering, heat is drawn out or extracted from the body more rapidly than it is generated within the body; a chill ensues, and this superabundant abstraction of caloric is greater during sleep than during our waking hours; for, during sleep the internal heat-producing process is, like other vital functions, lowered in degree. Moist air, or air which has vapour dissolved in it or diffused through it, attracts caloric more copiously and more rapidly than dry air. The moist air of a damp bed carries away from the body caloric with dangerous rapidity; the whole body is chilled; disease, and often death, ensues. Rapid abstractions of caloric, it is well known, are amongst the most prolific sources of disease. How is all this often fatal mischief to be prevented? Nothing can be more easy. Prevent, by a sufficient covering with non-conductors, the abstraction of caloric, and all mischief is obviated. One, two, or three additional pairs of blankets, according to the temperature of the chamber, would have saved many a valuable life.—*Sir H. Marsh's Lectures in Dublin Medical Press.*

*THE TWO HEROINES.*—Sir John Franklin, the hero of the Arctic expedition, has been twice married. For his first gallant adventure the late Lady Franklin worked the standard which he was to plant in the dreary regions of the North Pole—a deed worthy of a Spartan dame. But the courage and fortitude which she displayed in the contemplation of his departure, failed her when the moment of parting came. She sank under the trial of separation; and, on the very day on which he raised the standard, he received the intelligence of her death. The circumstances of the present Lady Franklin's petition to the Admiralty that they would send out an expedition to the rescue of her gallant husband, is generally known; her name is as "familiar as a household word" in every home in England. She is alike the object of our admiration, of our sympathy, of our hopes, and of our prayers. God speed her mission, and give her patience to abide the end!—*The Home Circle.*

*PEACE CONGRESS.*—The friends and supporters of the Peace Society at Bristol have held a public meeting in the great room, Broadmead, R. Charlton, Esq., in the chair. The attack upon Haynau was referred to with unconcealed satisfaction. One rev. speaker said:—"The public opinion of foreign states found its way here through the press, and the public opinion of England operates over all the continent of Europe. Every act of this country tells and vibrates throughout all people and in all lands, and that noble castigation which General Haynau received in London [cheers] was an expression of that public opinion which is growing among us" [cheers]. Mr. Rutter, of Shaftesbury, said, "The lesson taught to Haynau would be efficacious among the courts of Europe; and when they felt inclined to be despotic, they would remember it, perhaps to their advantage" [cheers]. Mr. J. Scoble, referring to the mediation of Messrs. Burritt and Sturge in the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, remarked, that "both parties were willing to submit to arbitration, but a difficulty existed, arising out of the diplomacy of this country, which insisted upon what was called the 'integrity' of Denmark, and a reconciliation was consequently impracticable. An attempt was being made to induce Lord Palmerston to withdraw the protocol which stood in the way, and if the Foreign Secretary could be prevailed upon to do so, a stop would be put to the shedding of blood in Germany [cheers]. He hoped a public expression of opinion would influence his lordship to grant the request" [cheers]. A Peace Bazaar has been held at Bristol during the past week. During the three days its receipts were nearly £130.



## GLEANINGS.

The Public Health Act enacts, by an interpretation clause, that the words "two Justices" may mean "one stipendiary Magistrate."

A newly-married couple riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a stander-by said, it was "a shocking sight." "Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded fall out so soon."

The floating island in Derwent Lake, Keswick, again made its appearance above the surface of the water in the course of last week, after having been submerged exactly twelve months.

Why is a bad shot like an amusing fellow?—Because he is the boy to keep the game alive.

The *London Gazette*, of the 1st inst., contained but two bankrupts; in that of the 4th there were but three, and in that of Tuesday se'night there is but one!

A French paper, the *Courrier du Nord*, says that the minister of agriculture, while recently visiting the coal mines of the Anzin company, at Denain, discovered a rough diamond, fixed in a stone which had been extracted from the coal.

A journalist terms the Bishop of Exeter "a sacred" (?) scorpion who will sting himself to death.

A correspondent of the *Times* states, that in order to test edible mushrooms, a gold ring, or any other piece of gold, should be rubbed on the skin of the fungus. If the bruise turns yellow or orange colour, the mushroom is poisonous; if otherwise, it is quite safe.

A brass horn-tip, weighing about an ounce and a half, was lately found in the gizzard of a duck, which a cook was preparing for the spit, at St. Leonard's, Devonshire.

AN EVERGREEN—a man who does not learn by experience.

A country bumpkin, whose habitation is not far from this immediate locality, was called upon a short time ago by a neighbour, to inform him of a domestic calamity—the loss of his mother. The bereaved son was found at his breakfast; when the following dialogue took place:—"Hai bin thee, Jim, oive gotten sad news for thee—thoe mother's jed." "Jed, mon! didst say? well, wait a bit, till I finish my porritch, and I'll mak the a pretty blaas."—*Macclesfield Courier*.

The Neapolitan government has granted a sum of 20,000 ducats for continuing the excavations of Pompeii.

Mr. Hume has received a Bank of England note for £5, collected among the English working men in St. Petersburg, at one silver rouble each, towards erecting a working men's memorial to the late Sir R. Peel. The subscription was exclusively confined to English workmen, and would have been much more, but it was commenced late.

In aid of the Association for the Establishment of Evening Classes for Young Men, Prince Albert has presented a donation of £50.

At Hoyle's print works, Manchester, among other contrivances to lessen labour, there is an inclined plane from the upper stories to the ground floor, down which the little urchins of boys come rattling at dinner time with the rapidity of lightning.

The President of the United States, Mr. Fillmore, is a member of the Unitarian Church.

Judge Burnet being applied to by an old farmer for his advice in a law-suit, heard his case with great patience, and then asked him if he had ever put into a lottery? "No, sir," said the farmer, "I hope I have too much prudence to run such risks." "Then take my advice, my good friend, and suffer any inconvenience rather than go to law, as the chances are more against you there than in any lottery."

The Black Malibran has received her Majesty's commands to perform in a concert at Windsor Castle, on the 9th of November, the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Leigh Hunt, it is said, tempted by the success of Dickens and other authors in periodical literature, is about to resume his *London Journal*.

Miss Sarah Biffin, who, born without hands or arms, made her bread by taking portraits, died in Liverpool on Wednesday week, aged 66.

The *Alta California* describes "a specimen of gold-bearing the most striking likeness to the caricatures of Lord Brougham. It is about two inches long, and the resemblance is most perfect. It would throw all the lovers of fun in London into ecstasies of delight."

"The British empire, Sir," exclaimed John Bull to Jonathan, "is one on which the sun never sets." "And one," replied Jonathan, "in which the tax-gatherer never goes to bed."

A HINT TO HOUSEHOLDERS.—We remember to have heard a gentleman of known honour, who had been in prison for a political offence in the days of high Toryism, report the confidential opinion of a burglar whom he encountered in gaol, as to the best obstructions against midnight entry. For a street-door, the robber said, a chain is a more perplexing obstruction than locks, bolts, or bars; both at windows and doors, bells are a serious disturbance; but worst of all is a little yapping dog, that does not attack intruders, but runs away barking.—*Spectator*.

CRACKED BEFORE.—Mrs. Brougham, mother of the ex-Chancellor, says an Edinburgh friend, was a most excellent and thrifty housewife. On one occasion she was much troubled with a servant addicted to dish-breaking, and who used to allege, in extenuation of her fault, "it was crackit before." One morning little Harry tumbled down stairs, when the fond mother, running after him, exclaimed, "Oh, boy, have you broke your head?" "No, Ma," said the future Chancellor, "it was crackit before."—*Glasgow Daily Mail*.

THE FLESH VERSUS THE SPIRIT.—During the recent visitation of the Bishop of Winchester to the island of Guernsey, the grand dinner in honour of his visit took place on a certain Thursday evening, which happened very unfortunately to be the evening for divine service at St. John's Church. This unlucky circumstance put the worthy incumbent in a "fix," but nevertheless, as the bishop was "not always" with him, and as absence from the banquet might possibly be construed into dis-

respect for the great episcopal functionary, and as he also had the most exceeding goodwill towards his own inner self, the Church Service was set aside till "a more convenient season."—*From a Correspondent*.

During the last fifty years 15,062 acts of parliament have been passed by the British legislature.

THE COMMON COUNCIL, on Thursday, voted by acclamation a grant of one hundred guineas in aid of the Jews' Free School, where 1,100 children are well and morally taught. A similar sum was granted to the Church of England Sunday-school Institute. The use of the Guildhall was granted to the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, for the purpose of holding there a ball in aid of the funds of the Polish Association. It was referred to a committee to consider the propriety of obtaining a legislative extension of the London Small Debts Act, so as to assimilate it to the County Courts Act, and authorize the recovery of debts amounting to £50.

ANOTHER CONVENTION OF THIEVES AT ABERDEEN.—Sheriff Watson, the Dean of Guild, A. W. Chalmers, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Baxter, Mr. Ness, and Captain Barclay, met with about thirty junior offenders, on Monday night [week], in the Soup Kitchen, where a sumptuous treat of coffee and biscuits was given to them as before. Mr. Watson addressed them very fully in regard to his proposal to educate, clothe, and feed them for two months, under proper superintendence, in the Soup Kitchen, as an experiment; and earnestly requested them and their companions to come forward next morning, at nine o'clock, it being the first day of the experiment.—*North of Scotland Gazette*. The school was opened on Tuesday morning, when twenty urchins made their appearance, and cheerfully surrendered themselves to the discipline of the establishment. They had a pleasing variety of exercises during the day, not the least agreeable of which was the partaking of wholesome food; an occasional walk was also much appreciated. The superintendent, Alexander Leask, seems well adapted for his office. We trust that funds will be liberally supplied to meet the demands of this interesting experiment.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The *Builder* congratulates the public and the trustees of the British Museum on the termination of the "wall" question. The proposed wall at each end of the enclosure in Great Russell-street is given up, and the original plan of a railing will be reverted to.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A HUNTER.—Lord Gifford's hounds were hunting a fox near Trebandy, one day last week, when, after about twenty minutes' run, the animal was raced to an earth-pit overhanging a brook. Lord Gifford jumped off his horse to look at the earth and cheer his hounds, when he was assailed by some hundreds of hornets which the hounds had disturbed from their nests in an old ash pollard, and which were attracted by his red coat. He was quickly obliged to rush up the opposite bank. Upon throwing down his cap, it was immediately covered with hundreds of the insects. He received several bad stings in the back of his head, on his hands, and back of his neck. After mounting his horse the pain became so intense that it caused him to faint away; but after the stings were extracted he soon recovered, and "was enabled to find another fox at Trebandy, and, after an hour's running, to kill him."

PUBLIC MONUMENT TO THE LATE EDWARD BAINES, Esq.—The subscriptions towards the erection of a public monument to the late Edward Baines, Esq., are, it is stated, favourably progressing, the amount being £377 4s. 6d. The following is the proposed inscription for the monument:—"To commemorate the public services and private virtues of Edward Baines, who faithfully, ably, and zealously represented the borough of Leeds in three successive parliaments. As a man, a citizen, and a patriot, he was distinguished by his integrity and perseverance, his benevolence and public spirit, his independence and consistency. This monument is erected by voluntary subscription, that posterity may know and emulate a character loved and honoured by his contemporaries. Born 4th February, 1774. Died 3rd August, 1848."

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—An explosion took place in the coal mine of Bottom-o'-th'-Bent at Oldham, on Wednesday, by which the lives of fifteen miners were lost. As the Davy-lamp was the only light used in the mine, it is thought that the inflammable gas took fire after the breaking of some lamp by the falling-in of a portion of roof. Many of the deaths are attributed rather to the choke-damp after the explosion than to the explosion itself; as the old-fashioned ventilating apparatus was wrecked by the first shock.

[Advertisement.]—HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE SOLWAY ACT.—The illegal meeting transaction, which took place on the 16th ult., at Nine Kirk Holme, in the river Eamont, and which created so much interest, was brought to a termination yesterday week. At the Petty Sessions on the 24th ult., five informations under the Solway Act were preferred against Lord Brougham's party, for using an illegal net in the river Eamont, only one of which, according to an arrangement between the parties, was investigated. The magistrates took time to consider the evidence and to give their decision, which, before a full bench of magistrates, was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Milner, vicar of Penrith. The result was, that Armstrong, one of Lord Brougham's party, was fined £5 under the Solway Act.

PROFESSIONAL REMUNERATION.—The following new provision respecting "professional remuneration" in the County Courts, which is about to come into force, appears in the new act extending the jurisdiction to £50:—"And be it enacted that the fees to be taken by barristers-at-law and attorneys practising in the said courts, in cases brought within the jurisdiction given by this act, shall be as follows:—An attorney shall be entitled to have or recover a sum not exceeding £1 10s. for his fees and costs where the debt or demand claimed in any plaint in covenant, debt, detinue, or assumpsit, shall not exceed £35; or £2 in any other cause within the jurisdiction given by this act; and in no case shall any fee exceeding £2 4s. 6d., be allowed for employing a barrister as counsel in the cause, and the expense of employing a barrister or an attorney either by plaintiff or defendant shall not be allowed on taxation of costs unless by order of the judge, and the judges of the said courts respectively shall from time to time determine in what cases such expenses shall be allowed."

## BIRTHS.

October 7, at Longford Castle, the Viscountess FOLKESTONE, of a son, who only survived a short time.

October 8, at No. 9, Richardson-street, Lambeth, the wife of Mr. ALBERT WELLS, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

October 11, at Square Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Thomson, of Slatford, Edinburgh, JONATHAN THOMSON, Esq., merchant, of Glasgow, to EMMA, second daughter of the late J. WHITLEY, Esq.

## DEATHS.

September 14, GEORGE BENJAMIN MAULE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of George Maule, Esq., of Wilton-crescent. He was among the passengers in the mail diligence from Barcelona to Valencia which was precipitated from a mountain pass near Oropesa into the sea, when all perished.

October 1, at his seat, Chevet Park, near Wakefield, aged 78, Sir WILLIAM PILKINGTON, Bart.

October 7, at Lewes, KUNICK, the infant daughter of the late Rev. J. PARRY, pastor of the Independent church in that town.

October 7, at Soham, after a very protracted affliction borne with exemplary patience, MARIA, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. COOPER, Baptist minister of that town. Her end was peace—that peace which passeth understanding.

October 9, aged 23, the Rev. JOSEPH HUME, pastor of the Baptist church, Woodside, Gloucestershire.

October 9, at Barnsbury Park, aged 11 years and a half, FANNY, the third daughter of the Rev. D. WILSON, vicar of Islington.

October 11, at the residence of her brother, 151, Garugad-hill, Glasgow, in her 19th year, MARIA, the youngest daughter of Mr. BOWSER, of London.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Owing to the large amount of floating capital thrown upon the Money Market by the payment of the half-yearly dividends, as well as the amount of stock to be purchased by the National Debt Commissioners (£861,628), the English market has experienced a rapid and favourable advance during the past week. In consequence of the necessity that exists for many to re-invest the amount of their dividends in stock, an attempt is being made to push prices still higher that sellers may profit more largely, but it has succeeded only to a very limited extent. There can be no doubt, however, that, notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of affairs on the Continent, the English market is on the way to still further improvement. Consols, which were quoted last week at 96½, are now up to 97½. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. rose ½ on Saturday, and another ¼ per cent. yesterday, whilst Exchequer Bills have risen to 68s. premium. We do not expect this rate of increase to continue, but we do anticipate that quotations will be still higher at our next writing.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	97	96½	97½	97½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	97½	97½
3 per Ct. Red.	shut	shut	96½ e.d.	96½	96½	96½
New 3½ per Ct.	shut	shut	98½ e.d.	98½	98½	99½
India Stock ..	265½	—	—	—	—	268
Bank Stock ..	shut	shut	210½ e.d.	210	—	210
Exchq. Bills ..	67 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.	65 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.
India Bonds ..	86 pm.	86 pm.	—	86 pm.	89 pm.	90 pm.
Long Annuity ..	shut	shut	7½ e.d.	7 13-16	7½	—

A fair average business has been done in Foreign Securities, prices of which remain about the same as at our last writing. No settlement has yet been made with the Mexican bondholders. Brazilian are quoted at 92½ e. d.; Mexican, 31½; Peruvian, 33½; and Spanish Three per Cents, 38½.

Rates of discount and interest in the Money Market remain without alteration. As yet the influence of the vast quantity of gold dug from the Californian mines has not been felt in England, although, in anticipation of the disturbance which it will cause in the price of the precious metal, Hol-



land and Belgium have already legislated to withdraw it from circulation. The enterprise of the American merchants has, however, been sufficient to make use of all the bullion that has found its way to the money markets in the United States. It is estimated by a writer in New York that about thirty millions of pounds in gold dust have been exported from California, of which some twenty-eight millions have been received at the mints of the United States, the remainder being melted up into articles of fancy, &c. If this estimate is correct, which we think it substantially is, it cannot be long before a large proportion of the future proceeds of the mines finds its way to Europe, either to stimulate the energies of our capitalists and there find its sole use, or materially to alter the value of the metal and modify the present "convertible" laws of currency. Either result would be beneficial.

The Share Market has been fluctuating since our last, but is now in an improved state. A comparison with prices as they were quoted at this time last week results favourably for nearly all classes of shares, while the traffic returns are again of a most satisfactory character, the only leading lines showing any diminution being the Eastern Counties, the returns of which are £507 less than for the corresponding time last year. The average increase on the receipts exhibited by the returns this week over those of last year is no less than £2 10s. per mile per week.

The Produce Markets have been very active during the week. The rise in sugar is 6d. to 1s. per cwt., and large parcels of foreign have changed hands. Plantation Ceylon coffee has been 3s. to 4s. dearer, and native 3s. to 3s. 6d. higher. Good purchases have been made in green teas at steady prices, and Congou has been rather dearer. Rice has been quiet, and also tallow. Not much has been done in saltpetre. Rum has improved 1/4d. to 1d. per gallon, with an increased demand. In spices there has been rather less doing, and cotton is quicker. Indigo has realized 9d. to 1s. above July rates. Seal oil has been in request.

The Corn Market yesterday was quiet at last week's rates.

The following calculations, taken from a City contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols .....	97 1/2	3 1/2
Three per Cent. Reduced .....	96 1/2	3 1/2
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. .....	96 1/2	3 1/2
Bank Stock (div. 7 per cent. per ann.) ..	210	3 6 1/2
India Stock (div. 10 1/2 per cent. per ann.) ..	267 1/2	3 18 1/2
Exchequer Bills (last half-yearly div. 2s. per share of £20, equal to 1 1/4 per cent. per ann.) ..	68 1/2	2 4 1/2
Great Western £100 share (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.) ..	70	5 14 3/4
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway £100 stock (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum) ..	49	4 1 7/8
London and South Western* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.) ..	68	4 8 1/2
London and North Western* (div. at the rate of 5 per cent. per ann.) ..	115 1/2	4 6 1/2
Midland* (div. at the rate of £1 12s. per cent. per ann.) ..	45	3 11 1/2
South Eastern, 33 1/3 shares (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.) ..	20 1/2	4 6 1/2

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	97 1/2	Brazil .....	90
Do. Account .....	97 1/2	Equador .....	34
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	96 1/2	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	89
3 1/4 New .....	90 1/2	French 3 per cent. ..	18
Long Annuities .....	—	Grassland .....	31 1/2
Bank Stock .....	210	Mexican 5 per cent. ..	86
India Stock .....	268	Portuguese .....	97
Exchequer Bills .....	68 pm.	Russian .....	18 1/2
June .....	90 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	35 1/2
India Bonds .....	—	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	32 1/2
		Ditto 4 per cent. ....	34 1/2

#### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 11.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 5th day of Oct., 1850.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£29,831,485	Government Debt ..	11,075,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	15,611,527
		Silver Bullion .....	219,958
	£29,831,485		£29,831,485

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	14,433,230
Reserve .....	3,366,136	Dead Weight Annuity ..	13,389,578
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	10,652,987	Other Securities ..	10,597,035
Other Deposits .....	8,999,240	Gold and Silver Coin ..	620,674
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,309,561		
	£29,980,924		£29,980,924

Dated the 10th day of Oct., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

**BANKRUPT.**  
GOODE, WILLIAM, jun., Molehouse, Linendrapers, October 23, November 22; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Six-lane, City.  
HONNIBL, JAMES, Wheelock, Cheesite, coal dealer, October 23, November 11; solicitors, Messrs. Bagshaw and Sons, Manchester; and Mr. Tait, jun., Liverpool.  
MURRAY, BENJAMIN, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, innkeeper, October 18, November 22; solicitors, Mr. Hartley, Southamptons-street, Birmingham; and Mr. Brignall, Durham.  
WORSLEY, JOSEPH, and SONS, JAMES, Aston, Warwickshire, wire manufacturers, October 24, November 26; solicitors, Messrs. Caldwell and Canning, Dudley; and Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DUNNIFACE, JAMES, Muirhouse, near West Calder, farmer, October 13, November 4.  
KIRKING, NATHAN, Craigbank, Ayrshire, contractor, October 15, November 5.  
MACDONALD, JAMES, Glasgow, commission agent, October 17, November 11.  
MCDONALD, HECTOR, Greenock, builder, October 14, November 5.  
MELVILLE, MARGARET, or BALLOCH, Middlesfield, near Falkirk, farmer, October 17, November 7.  
ROBERTSON, DAVID, Glasgow, pianoforte maker, October 18, November 18.  
ROSS, DONALD, jun., Helmsdale, merchant, October 16, November 6.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Robert Campton, Whitby, Yorkshire, banker, second div. of 1s. 6d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Hebbethwaite and Mirt, Southwam, Yorkshire, dyers, second div. of 2d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Henry Hepworth, Selby, Yorkshire, linendraper, first div. of 5s. 5d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Edmund Jennings, Horsforth, Yorkshire, corn miller, second and final div. of 1d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Nash and Tomlinson, York, mustard manufacturers, third and final div. of 3d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—William Stubbs, Chapel Allerton, Yorkshire, innkeeper, first div. of 2s. 9d.; October 15, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds.

#### Tuesday, October 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th, William IV., c. 85:—  
High-street Chapel, Hasted, Essex.  
Unitarian Chapel, Oldham.

#### BANKRUPT.

BOON, WILLIAM, HENRY, Plymouth, Ironmonger, November 7, December 5; solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Sons, Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.  
DALBY, THOMAS, Hythe, Kent, builder, October 23, November 26; solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Cheshire.  
FOOLY, HENRY, Wisbeach St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, carpenter, October 23, November 26; solicitors, Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Metcalfe, jun., Wisbeach.  
WESLEY, THOMAS, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, hotel keeper; solicitors, Messrs. Pooley, Beale, and Read, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

ANDERSON, P. Newhill, Aberdeenshire, builder, October 22, November 12.  
BISSETT, A., and WHITEHEAD, G. M., Edinburgh, leather merchants, October 21, November 11.  
MURRAY, J., Glasgow, lace merchant, October 16, November 6.  
STEVENSON, A., Glasgow, sprated water manufacturer, October 21, November 11.  
J. Ross, Tain, spirit dealer, October 22, November 13.

#### DIVIDEND.

G. Jameson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mercer, first div. of 5s. 6d. on new profits (in part of first div. previously declared of 6s. 8d.) on Saturday, October 19, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### MARKETS.

##### MARK LANE, MONDAY, Oct. 14.

The show of samples of English Wheat was moderate this morning, and the sale was fair at fully last Monday's prices. With foreign Wheat we were largely supplied, principally from the Baltic ports, the transactions were to a very limited extent, but holders declined accepting lower rates. For Flour there was rather more inquiry. Barley, both malting and distilling, quite as dear. Beans sold slow and rather cheaper. Peas, both white and grey, dull and 1s. lower. The supply of Oats was good, with about 10,000 qrs. from Ireland, good fresh corn sold at previous rates, but other descriptions went off with difficulty at last Monday's prices. Limited Cakes without alteration.

##### BRITISH.

Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) ..	36 to 42	
Ditto White .....	38 to 48	
Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red .....	33 to 38	
Northumberland, and Scotch, White ..	33 to 38	
Ditto Red .....	34 to 37	
Devon, and Somerset, Red .....	— to —	
Ditto White .....	— to —	
Rye .....	24 to 28	
Barley .....	22 to 27	
Scotch .....	24 to 26	
Angus .....	— to —	
Malt, Ordinary .....	— to —	
Pale .....	50 to 53	
Peas, Grey .....	28 to 32	
Maple .....	28 to 34	
White .....	32 to 35	
Boilers .....	23 to 25	
Beans, Large .....	23 to 25	
Ticks .....	25 to 27	
Harrow .....	28 to 32	
Plyson .....	28 to 32	

Oats—		
Line & York, feed ..	14 to 16	
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	16 to 18	
Berwick & Scotch ..	16 to 19	
Scotch feed .....	15 to 17	
Irish feed and black ..	13 to 16	
Ditto Potatoes .....	16 to 18	
Linseed, sowing .....	50 to 53	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— to —	
£24 to £26 per last		
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	28s. to 30s. per cwt.	
Bape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.		
per 1,000		
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		
Ship .....	28 to 30	
Town .....	37 to 39	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 5.		
Wheat .....	42s. 2d.	
Barley .....	34 5	
Oats .....	16 8	
Rye .....	25 7	
Beans .....	29 6	
Peas .....	31 3	

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr.		
Flour, 44d. per cwt.		
Cloverseed, 3s. per cwt.		

##### FOREIGN.

Wheat—		
Dantzic .....	40 to 48	
Anhalt and Marks ..	36 to 40	
Ditto White .....	37 to 41	
Pomeranian red .....	38 to 42	
Rostock .....	42 to 44	
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ..	32 to 36	
Peteraburg, Archangel and Riga ..	33 to 38	
Polish Odessa .....	34 to 42	
Marianopol & Berdianski .....	35 to 38	
Taganrog .....	34 to 38	
Brabant and French ..	35 to 40	
Ditto White .....	36 to 42	
Salonica .....	32 to 34	
Egyptian .....	25 to 28	
Rye .....	22 to 25	
Barley—		
Wismar & Rostock ..	19 to 22	
Danish .....	18 to 23	
Saai .....	19 to 23	
East Friesland .....	17 to 19	
Egyptian .....	17 to 19	
Danube .....	17 to 20	
Peas, White .....	26 to 30	
Boilers .....	32 to 34	
Beans, Horse .....	24 to 28	
Pigeon .....	26 to 30	
Egyptian .....	21 to 23	
Oats—		
Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and blk. ..	13 to 16	
Do. thick and brew ..	17 to 21	
Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .....	15 to 16	
Flour—		
U.S., per 196 lbs. ..	22 to 24	
Hamburg .....	21 to 23	
Dantzic and Stettin ..	21 to 23	
French, per 280 lbs. ..	28 to 30	

Wheat .....	42s. 10d.	
Barley .....	33 10	
Oats .....	17 3	
Rye .....	25 10	
Beans .....	29 3	
Peas .....	29 0	

#### DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr. Flour, 44d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 3s. per cwt.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 14.

There was a considerable increase in the arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts; but at least two-thirds of them were beneath average quality. Newgate and Leaden-hall markets being somewhat heavily supplied, the Beef trade here, to-day, was in a very depressed state. From their scarcity, the primest Beasts were mostly disposed of at last week's quotations, viz., 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8 lbs.; but all other breeds were quite 3d. per 8 lbs. lower, and a clearance was not effected. The numbers of Sheep were considerably in excess of those exhibited for some weeks past. The Butchers, therefore, purchased with extreme caution. However, the primest old Downs—the supply of which was small—moved off slowly at the prices of Monday last, viz., 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; but half-breds, Leicesters, Lincolns, runts, &c., were exceedingly inactive, and quite 2d. per 8 lbs. lower than last week. Notwithstanding that the supply of Calves was limited, the Veal trade ruled heavy at barely stationary prices. There was less inquiry for Pigs than last week; nevertheless, the quotations were mostly supported.

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The Butter market last week opened with a strong and healthy appearance, but ended rather dull. There was, however, a fair amount of business done. Prices current:—Carlow, 78s. to 84s.; Carrick and Clonmel, 80s. to 82s.; Waterford, 74s. to 78s.; Cork, 82s. to 83s.; Limerick, 74s. to 80s.; Sligo, 70s. to 76s.; Tralee, 72s. to 74s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on board. Foreign sold partially at 94s. to 96s., and afterwards declined to 88s. to 90s. per cwt. Irish Bacon was held for 54s., and Hambro' for 50s. to 54s.; but no sales were made above 52s. and 48s. per cwt. American was more freely dealt in, at 26s. to 30s. per cwt. Hams, of prime quality, were in request at 64s. to 70s. Lard was in active demand, and the sales large at 38s. to 52s. for bladdered, and for kegs 38s. to 44s. per cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Oct. 14.—Since our last, the trade has ruled inactive, and prices have consequently receded. Dorset, fine weekly, 88s. to 90s. per cwt.; do., middling, 76s. to 80s.; Devon, —s. to —s.; Fresh, 9s. to 11s. per doz. lbs., with a plentiful supply.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 1/2d. to 7 1/2d.; of household ditto, 5 1/2d. to 6 1/2d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 14.—We continue to have a good demand for all Hops of good quality, which fully realize the quotations of this day week. The later pickings are for the most part very brown, and for such the trade is somewhat sluggish. The duty is estimated at £220,000.

Mid and East Kent .....	90s. to 140s.
Weald of Kent .....	80s. to 92s.
Sussex Pockets .....	63s. to 78s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Oct. 14.—The imports of Wool into London last week included 141 bales from Germany, 646 from Berdian-ki, 475 from Bombay, 886 from Sydney, 201 from South Australia, 398 from New Zealand, and 621 from Algoa Bay. The market continues very steady.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—Scotch.—We are still without much demand for Scotch; and, although there is more anxiety to sell, there is only a limited business doing, the principal inquiry at present being for Wool of bright colour.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	s. d.	s. d.
White Highland do. ....	11 6	12 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed .....	11 0	12 6
Do., do., washed .....	11 6	13 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed .....	12 0	15 0
Do., do., washed .....	16 0	19 0
White Cheviot do., do. ....	24 0	28 0
Import for the week .....	1,105 bags.	
Previously this year .....	9,068 bags.	

Foreign in good request, but the quantity offering is very small, most of the late arrival being held for public sale the 23rd instant.

Imports for the week .....

Previously this year .....

TALLOW, MONDAY, Oct. 14.—Our St. Petersburg letter is dated the 6th inst., state that a steady business was doing in Tallow on foreign account, at very full prices, viz., 110l. to 111 roubles for Ukraine. The shipments were progressing, and there are now upwards of 17,000 casks on the way to London. On the whole, a fair average business is passing in our market, at but little alteration in the quotations. To-day F.Y.O. on the spot is quoted at 38s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 38s. to 38s. 3d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8 lbs.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Oct. 14.—In commencing our report for the season, we are happy to observe Potatoes are less diseased than at any time since its first appearance; and we have no hesitation in saying the crop is much larger than it has been since 1843. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, — to 80s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, 60s. to 70s.; Scotch Regents, 60s. to 70s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £42; Sperm £22 to £24, bagged £23; South Sea, £23 0s. to £25; Seal, pale, £23 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £—; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1 1/2d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2 1/4d. to 2 3/4d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2 1/2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3 1/2d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3 1/2d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., —d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

#### COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The demand for sugar continues very active, and higher prices have again been paid, more particularly for good and fine grocery sorts, which are fully 5d. per cwt. dearer. The public sales of East India comprised 3,400 bags Bengal and 4,900 bags Madras. Of the Bengal, 1,200 bags Khaur were withdrawn at 32s. to 34s. for good to fine and 900 bags Dacca at 48s. to 49s.; the remainder sold at 40s. 6d. to 43s. for good to fine yellow Mauritius kind. The Madras sold at 46s. to 47s. for fine white Benares kind. In the West India Market, 850 hds. have been sold, including 160 hds. Barbadoes and 300 hds. St. Lucia at auction.

COFFEES.—2,360 bags and 160 boxes Costa Rica sold at about the same prices as those obtained on the 1st inst.—51s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. for to fine fine ordinary. Of 1,200 bags and casks plantation Ceylon, the chief part was taken in at and above previous rates; 745 bags native Ceylon were bought in at 59s. per cwt.; 160 bags Madras, at public sale realized 65s. 6d. per cwt.; privately, 1,500 bags native Ceylon have changed hands at 57s. 6d. to 58s. per cwt.

RICE.—2,780 bags pinky Madras were disposed of at prices rather in favour of the buyer—9s. to 9s. 6d. middling to good; 3,730 bags Bengal were chiefly bought in above the market value.

SALTPETRE.—500 bags were taken in at 27s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt.

INDIGO.—The A catalogue was resumed to-day, and a further quantity of 2,864 chests were passed, of which 1,723 were withdrawn, and 781 sold, leaving 360 bought in. Prices continue without change, the currency being still from 9d. to 1s. per lb. on Bengal and Kurpah, and for Madras about 9d. advance on the rates of July. Of the withdrawn to-day, the greater portion was in second hands. To this time 11,149 chests have been passed, of which 8,266 have been withdrawn, 4,353 sold, and 1,330 bought in. About 2,400 chests remain now to be brought forward.

COCHINEAL.—141 bags Honduras silver were put up to sale this morning, and about two-thirds found buyers at very full prices, viz., from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 1d., for low to good bold silver grain; 29 bags silver Mexican, and 9 bags black do., were bought in from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per lb.

SAFFLOWER.—43 bales Bengal, of the mark "GL" new crop, sold at 27 1/2s. to 28 1/2s. 6d. for good to fine pinky.

LAC DYE.—52 chests "SLF" all sold at 1s. 11d. per lb.



## THE MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF IRELAND. PRIZE OF TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS.

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. JOHN CASSELL proposes to offer the sum of Two Hundred Guineas for the best Essay on the Moral, Social, and Political Condition of Ireland. It must discuss the following topics namely:—

- 1st. The Nature, Extent, and Causes of Existing Evils, Moral, Social, and Political, as evidenced in the present condition of the Irish people.
- 2nd. The natural advantages possessed by Ireland as to Geographical Position, Climate, and Soil; and to what extent these have been neglected or improved.
- 3rd. The Means by which the Industry and Wealth of Ireland may be increased, her Tranquillity secured, and her Social Position rendered equal to that of Great Britain; whether these desirable results are to be attained by a development of the energies of her own People, and how far they can be promoted by Legislative Measures.

### CONDITIONS.

The Essay should be written in a concise and compendious style, and should not exceed in quantity 200 pages of Long Primer leaded, in demy octavo. The Essay to be the property of the Donor, who, being the Proprietor of a London Newspaper, the STANDARD OF FREEDOM, and anxious to bring the facts gathered before the British Public, will, in the first instance, publish the Essay in successive Numbers of that Paper. He will afterwards, if desirable, publish it in a separate Volume. Essays intended for competition must be sent in not later than May 1, 1851. Each Essay must have some peculiar signature or motto, and be accompanied by a sealed note, containing the real name and address. The note of the successful Competitor not to be opened until the Adjudicators have given their decision. The Manuscripts to be sent to Mr. JOHN CASSELL, 30, Fenchurch-street, London; or, under cover to that address, to Mr. J. B. GILPIN, 59, Dame-street, Dublin. A Committee of Adjudicators is in the course of formation, comprising gentlemen of influence, character, and knowledge of the subject.

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**THE STANDARD OF FREEDOM**, commencing from THIS DAY, September 28th, will contain, weekly, the Communications of a SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, who has proceeded to Ireland on a Mission, having for its object an Investigation of the Condition of the People—their Social Position—the State of Parties—the Working of the Encumbered Estates Act—the Peculiarities involved in the Land Question—and the Prospects which Ireland presents for the Investment of Capital. This Investigation is undertaken by the Proprietor of the STANDARD OF FREEDOM, in the hope that the Resources of Ireland may be adequately Developed, and its Prosperity greatly promoted. The STANDARD OF FREEDOM is one of the largest-sized papers allowed by law. It has been pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best Newspapers of the day: It is a faithful Chronicle of leading Events throughout Great Britain and Europe. It is eminently a Family Paper. And it is the vigorous and determined Advocate of Freedom, political, commercial, and religious.—It is published weekly at 5d. per Number, or 5s. 5d. per Quarter in advance.

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Will be ready by November 1,

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This Almanack will be one of the cheapest and most extraordinary publications of the day. It will contain a Calendar, calculated specially for this publication—the Rising and Setting of the Sun—ditto of the Moon—Time of High Water at Dublin, &c.—Phases of the Moon—Ephemeris of the principal Planets—the Chronological Cycles—Fixed and Moveable Feasts—Law and College Terms—Fairs of Ireland, including the Fairs and Linnen Markets—Savings' Banks and Tables of Interest—Towns of Ireland and their Population—Postage Bill and other Stamps—Railways, extent and fares—List of Banks, Periodicals, Lights and Light-houses—Marriages, Births, and Deaths, &c. &c.—Besides this it will form a complete work on EMIGRATION, adapted especially for Emigrants from Ireland; the price of Land in the United States and Canada—Cost of clearing and cultivating—Distances and mode of conveyance to the different States and districts—Cost of transit from stage to stage—Advice as to sailing, landing, &c. &c., so as to furnish a Hand-book to all intending Emigrants.

N.B. ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the NATIONAL ALMANACK must be sent in by the 15th of October—a circulation of 20,000 guaranteed—to Mr. J. B. GILPIN, 59, Dame-street Dublin.

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**HAISE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.**  
For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. See below.)

LETTER I.

## PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

**GALVANISM** has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HAISE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

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This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

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"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first

applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops.  
"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I provisionally saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scoury if they knew its value.

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"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,  
"STEPHEN CULL."

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Begeto inform their Friends and the Public that, having an extensive assortment of type, both for Book-work and Jobbing, they are prepared to execute all descriptions of Printing, with every attention to neatness and despatch, and on very moderate terms. Estimates for Printing Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c., furnished on the shortest notice, and every facility afforded for carrying them through the press.

ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING, AND COPPERPLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING EXECUTED IN THE FIRST STYLE, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholera are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common Paint, from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt. of this Paint covers as much as is usually covered by 3 cwt. of white lead.

Each Cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck,—London,—Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers.

A Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR WORKS, OPPOSITE the LONDON DOCKS.

DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT was commenced in the year 1830. Its successful progress during Twenty Years has gratified our anticipations. The patronage of the public has elevated its position to one of the largest in the Trade.

Our main object has been, and still is, to supply the public on TRADE TERMS. Great and assuming as such an undertaking appears to be, it is obvious that to do Business on a Wholesale Scale, it is necessary to have wholesale appliances. In conformity with these ideas, our locality was chosen in a bye thoroughfare, where space and accommodation are sufficient to carry on trade to any extent, but without those mercenary and enormous expenses inseparably attached to retail shops in prominent situations, whereby an extravagant profit is rendered necessary. Hence it will be seen that we are in a position to supply the public on the best and most economical terms, in fact, to supply at first hand, by which all intermediate profits are saved.

The immense variety of TEAS now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantages, as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

BLACK TEAS.

	s. d.
Common Tea ..... (The duty on all being 2s. 2d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)	2 8
Sound Congou Tea ..... (A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)	3 0
Strong Congou Tea ..... (A Tea very much approved of.)	3 4
Fine Souehong Tea ..... (Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)	8
Fine Pekoe Souehong ..... (This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)	4 0
Finest Pekoe Souehong ..... (This is a high-class Tea.)	4 4
Finest Lapsang Souehong ..... (This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)	5 0

GREEN TEA.

	s. d.
Common Green ..... (This will mix with the 3s. Black.)	3 0
Young Hyson ..... (We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black)	3 4
Fine Young Hyson ..... (This is fit for any use.)	3 8
Superior Young Hyson ..... (This is fit for any use.)	4 0
Fine Hyson ..... (This is fit for any use.)	4 0
Gunpowder Tea ..... (This is fit for any use.)	4 4
The Finest Young Hyson ..... (This is fit for any use.)	5 0
Fine Shot Gunpowder ..... (This is fit for any use.)	6 0
The Finest Gunpowder Imported ..... (This is fit for any use.)	7 0

COFFEES.

The Coffee market is ver uncertain, prices hanging daily. We quote the present prices:—

	s. d.
Fine Ceylon Coffee ..... (Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.)	1 0
Fine Plantation (recommended) ..... (Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.)	1 2
Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee) ..... (Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.)	1 4
Finest Cuba Coffee (strongly recommended) ..... (Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.)	1 6
Finest Mocha Coffee ..... (Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.)	1 8

Much discussion having recently taken place in Parliament relative to CHICORY, we are induced to keep the best imported on sale, at 8d. per lb., for those who prefer its admixture.

Having briefly alluded to the principle on which we conduct our business, we respectfully solicit the attention of Hotel-keepers, Schools, and all large Establishments, who will derive considerable advantages from these arrangements.

NOTE.—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favours, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

2, BUCKLESBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

Agents are appointed in every Town and Village in England. Respectable parties must give references.

MANSELL, HORNE, AND CO.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE BETTER THAN EVER!

THIS COFFEE is selected from the very CHOICEST GROWTHS, and is of superb quality. A trial is earnestly requested of all who appreciate a rich, fragrant, and delicious beverage.

JOHN CASSELL has attained a position, as supplier of Coffee to the People of the United Kingdom, to which no other person can lay claim. For this he is indebted to his uniform practice of sending out the finest and richest flavoured Coffees the markets of the world have supplied, and which the largeness of his purchases has enabled him to secure. His Establishment is the first in the Empire. Indeed, its large and powerful Steam-Engine, its beautiful and perfect Machinery, the size of its Roasting Department, and the immense number of persons employed in packing and preparing the Coffees for sale, entitle it to rank amongst the most extensive and complete Coffee works in the WORLD. As regards the importing Department, JOHN CASSELL commands the FINEST GROWTHS that are shipped to this country. In fact, for supplying the People of the United Kingdom with an article that enters so largely into the consumption of almost every household, and the use of which has so greatly aided in the formation of habits of TEMPERANCE, no Establishment can compete with that of JOHN CASSELL.

If it is asked, what has raised him to his present position, as one of the most extensive Coffee-dealers in the world, the reply is, that he has invariably sold an article rich, strong, and mellow-flavoured, which has proved acceptable and highly satisfactory to the public taste. But though JOHN CASSELL'S success in this particular line of business has been unprecedented, he is determined, for the future, to aim at nothing less than UNIVERSAL APPROBATION. If this is to be acquired, he will acquire it; for he is now entering upon a stock of Coffees, and has made arrangements for a continued supply of such a quality, as cannot fail to secure their continued use wherever they are introduced. In fine, JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES will be found to possess all the qualities requisite for making a cup of really good Coffee, namely,—richness and mellowness combined with strength.

These Coffees are made up in sealed air-tight Packages, from one ounce to eight ounces; also in half and one pound Canisters; and, to PREVENT IMITATION, every Package or Canister bears the signature of "JOHN CASSELL," without which none can be genuine. The following are the prices at which they can be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1.....	1s. 4d.
An excellent Article.	
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2.....	1s. 8d.
Cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour.	
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3.....	2s. 0d.
To every Connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat combining the finest mountain-growth of both Jamaica and Turkey.	

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837. Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament. 62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.	Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Challis, Esq. and Ald.	Thomas Piper, Esq.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.	Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.	Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.	John Wilks, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.	Edward Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Thomas Price, LL.D.

ACTUARY.

David Oughton, Esq.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at death:—

25	30	35	40	45
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 16 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	2 15 7	3 6 0

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

I. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the mutual liabilities of partnership.

II. Payment of Claims guaranteed by a Capital of ONE MILLION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—1. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-participating Tables, on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 65, 60, 55, or 50, or previously in the event of Death.

2. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on Increasing or Decreasing Scales.

3. Policies on the Participating Scale immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.

4. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial Sentences.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, and Risks of all descriptions, insured at moderate Rates.

LOANS from £100 to £1,000 advanced on Personal Security and the Deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the Borrower.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. ex. 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

THIS COMPANY is founded on purely Mutual principles; there is no proprietary under any form to absorb any portion of the profits, which all belong to the Members at large, by whom also the Directors are appointed.

The following statement of the number of Policies executed since the 1st of January last, will show that the Company is fully maintaining the rapid progress in public estimation witnessed in previous years.

Life.....	411	Amounting to	£74,972
Investment..	268	"	18,139

Total in last 9 months 809 " £92,511

The business of the Company comprises:—

1. Life Assurance in all its branches. Policies are issued in every department of Life Assurance on improved and advantageous terms. These policies are available for making provisions for widows, children, and other relatives;—to give stability to partnership firms, by preventing capital from being withdrawn on the death of partners;—to meet the payment of fines upon the renewal of life leases;—to secure the discharge of debts;—to pay off mortgages;—to invest savings at interest;—to provide for fines and fees upon admission to copyholds;—and to meet every contingency incident to property or lives. The Company grants Annuities, and Assurances receivable at a given age.

2. Investment Assurance: by which the payment of £100 is assured at the expiration of 12½ years, at a monthly payment of 10s., yielding a much larger rate of interest than the savings' banks. The premiums paid in may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at 4 per cent., on three months' notice being given when the amount is above £5.

3. Advances to the Members on any description of available security, on the same principle as that adopted by well-conducted building societies, but with many advantages which cannot be obtained in those societies.

As there are some towns in which Agents are not yet appointed, the Directors are open to receive applications from respectable persons in such places. They must be members of the Company.

Upon receipt of two postage stamps, the prospectus, with forms, &c., will be forwarded, in which some important and novel applications of Life Assurance will be found.

October 1st, 1850. W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

The British Empire Mutual Fire Assurance Society (although entirely distinct in its funds and management) is conducted at the same offices and on the same principles. There have been issued from it during the last nine months 1,033 new Policies, assuring property to the amount of £308,051.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE WHARF, BELVIDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his friends and the public that he can supply them better than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasioned by ships' delivery, and lighterage.

	s. d.
Best Sunderland Coals, well screened.....	23 0
Best Newcastle do. do.....	22 0
Best Seconds do. do.....	21 0

N.B.—Those Families who favour him with their orders may depend upon being supplied with the BEST COALS in the market.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS, BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

E. and W. S. strongly recommend their Friends and the Public not to delay purchasing their WINTER STOCK of BEST COALS at the present LOW PRICE of 23s. per Ton. E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

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